UNITED
NATIONS

E

Economic and Social Council

Distr.
GENERAL

E/C.2/1995/2
16 December 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
20-31 March 1995
Item 4 of the provisional agenda*

QUADRENNIAL REPORTS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, CATEGORIES I AND II

Quadrennial reports, 1990-1993

Report submitted through the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968

---

* E/C.2/1995/1.

Note

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) on arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations, organizations in consultative status in categories I and II shall submit to the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, through the Secretary-General, every fourth year a brief report of their activities, specifically as regards the support they have given to the work of the United Nations. Based on findings of the Committee's examination of the report and other relevant information, the Committee may recommend to the Council any reclassification in status of the organization concerned as it deems appropriate.

At its 1981 session, the Committee decided that quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations should be limited to no more than two single-space pages. At its 1989 session, the Committee stressed the need for non-governmental organizations required to submit quadrennial reports to provide the Secretariat with clear and timely information, including, inter alia, a brief introductory statement recalling the aims and purposes of the organization.

At its 1991 session, the Committee emphasized the need for non-governmental organizations requested to submit quadrennial reports to provide a clear picture of their activities as they related to the United Nations. The Committee further noted that the reports should conform to the guidelines elaborated by the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit pursuant to the relevant decisions of the Committee (see E/1991/20, para. 47). The Committee decided that only those reports elaborated in conformity with the guidelines and submitted to the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit no later than 1 June of the year preceding the Committee's session would be transmitted to the Committee for consideration. The Committee recalled that organizations failing to submit adequate reports on time would be subject to reclassification in status that the Committee might deem appropriate, in conformity with paragraph 40 (b) of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) (see E/1991/20, para. 48). Pursuant to these decisions, the Secretariat, in December 1993, communicated to all relevant organizations guidelines for the completion of quadrennial reports.

The material issued in the present series of documents (E/C.2/1995/2 and addenda) has been reproduced as submitted and therefore reflects the policies and terminology of the organizations concerned. The designations employed do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations Secretariat concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Supplementary material, such as annual reports and samples of publications, is available in the Non-Governmental Organizations Section of the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the United Nations Secretariat.

CONTENTS

		Page
Note		2
1.	Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization	7
2.	America-Mideast Educational and Training Services, Inc.	11
3.	Amnesty International	13
4.	Anti-Slavery International	15
5.	Arab Lawyers Union	18
6.	Caritas Internationalis	21
7.	Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale	25
8.	Coalition against Trafficking in Women	28
9.	Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches	30
10.	Commonwealth Human Ecology Council	33
11.	Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations	37
12.	Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration	39
13.	Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific, The	43
14.	Foundation for the Rights of the Family	45
15.	General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists	47
16.	Housewives in Dialogue	49
17.	Howard League, The	52
18.	Indigenous World Association	54
19.	Institute of Cultural Affairs International, The	56
20.	Institute of Internal Auditors, Inc.	58
21.	International Abolitionist Federation	60
22.	International Air Transport Association	63

/...

CONTENTS (continued)

Page

23. International Alliance of Women - Equal Rights-Equal Responsibilities 65
24. International Association against Painful Experiments on Animals 68
25. International Association of Ports and Harbors 70
26. International Association of Women in Radio and Television 74
27. International Astronautical Federation 76
28. International Bar Association 79
29. International Chamber of Commerce 83
30. International Commission of Jurists 86
31. International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage 90
32. International Confederation of Christian Family Movements 94
33. International Cooperative Alliance 96
34. International Council of Jewish Women 99
35. International Council of Scientific Unions 101
36. International Council of Voluntary Agencies 105
37. International Council on Alcohol and Addictions 107
38. International Council on Management of Population Programmes 110
39. International Council on Social Welfare 113
40. International Federation of Business and Professional Women 117
41. International Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers 119
42. International Federation of Social Workers 122
43. International Federation of University Women 126
44. International League for Human Rights 130
45. International Organization for Standardization 133

/...

CONTENTS (continued)

Page

46. International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 136

47. International Organization of Consumer Unions 139

48. International Organization of Indigenous Resource Development 142

49. International Prisoners Aid Association 144

50. International Road Federation 146

51. International Road Transport Union 149

52. International Social Service 151

53. International Touring Alliance 155

54. International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs 157

55. Italian Centre of Solidarity 159

56. Liberal International 160

57. Lutheran World Federation 162

58. OXFAM (United Kingdom and Ireland) 164

59. Pan Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association 166

60. Pathways to Peace 170

61. Population Council, The 173

62. Socialist International 177

63. Socialist International Women 179

64. Susila Dharma International Association 181

65. Vienna Institute for Development and Cooperation 184

66. Women's International Democratic Federation 186

67. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom 188

68. Women's International Zionist Organization 191

69. World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations 194

/...

CONTENTS (continued)

Page

70. World Assembly of Small and Medium Enterprises 197

71. World Assembly of Youth 200

72. World Association of Former United Nations Internes and Fellows 204

73. World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts 207

74. World Conference on Religion and Peace 210

75. World Federalist Movement 213

76. World Federation for Mental Health 217

77. World Federation of the Deaf 219

78. World Federation of United Nations Associations 222

79. World Jewish Congress 225

80. World Leisure and Recreation Association 229

81. World Society for the Protection of Animals 233

82. World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations 236

83. World University Service 239

84. World Veterans Federation 243

85. World Vision International 247

/...

1. AFRO-ASIAN PEOPLES' SOLIDARITY ORGANIZATION

(Category II)

The Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) is an international non-governmental organization with national affiliates in more than 90 countries in Asia, Africa, Europe and America. It is the only non-governmental organization to enjoy observer status in the Movement of Non-Aligned Nations (NAM) from its inception.

The aims and purpose of the organization are:

(a) To unite broad democratic forces, irrespective of political, religious, social and geographical differences, against all forms of subjugation, including intolerance and hate for the common aim of cooperation and solidarity in order to create a peaceful, happy and prosperous life for humankind;

(b) To support national liberation movements and democratic forces struggling for the preservation and defence of world peace, national culture, sovereignty and territorial integrity, world economic security, ecology, human rights, universal justice, transparency, and free flow of information without distortion or hindrance;

(c) To consistently work to mobilize popular support for the principles of the United Nations and its agencies.

There has been no change in the geographical membership of AAPSO.

There has been no change in the funding process.

Participation in activities of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and in conferences and other United Nations meetings

AAPSO representatives in New York and Geneva have participated regularly in all the meetings during the period under review.

Representatives of the Permanent Secretariat attended the following conferences and meetings:

(a) Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, New York, March 1992;

(b) International Preparatory Meeting for Environment and Development, Brazzaville, March 1992;

(c) African Regional Conference on Human Rights, Tunis, November 1992;

(d) Asia-Pacific Regional Conference on Human Rights, Bangkok, March 1993;

/...

(e) Preparatory meeting for the International NGO Conference on Palestine, with full participation of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Division for Palestinian Rights;

(f) World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, June 1993.

AAPSO participated in the following international conferences organized either by NGOs or by AAPSO to uphold, popularize and create an awareness of the principles and policies of the United Nations:

(a) International Conference of NGOs on Non-Alignment and Democratization of International Relations, Accra, August 1991 (AAPSO was among the convenors);

(b) Conference of AAPSO committees of the countries of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) for the socio-economic development of those countries in the context of South-South cooperation, Dhaka, December 1991;

(c) Tenth meeting of the Arab Solidarity Committees, Tunis, April 1992 (organized by AAPSO);

(d) International NGO Conference on Comprehensive Peace and the Developing Countries, New Delhi, August 1992;

(e) Tenth NAM Summit, Jakarta, August/September 1992;

(f) Meeting organized by the AAPSO Permanent Secretariat in preparation for the World Conference on Human Rights, Cairo, October 1992;

(g) International Conference of NGOs in Africa for the preparation of the World Conference on Human Rights, Tunis, November 1992;

(h) Conference on Peace and Security in the Middle East, Malta, November 1992;

(i) NGO Asia-Pacific Regional Conference in preparation for the World Conference on Human Rights, Bangkok, March 1993;

(j) Meeting of the NGO Subcommittee on Racism, Geneva, April 1993;

(k) Second Conference of AAPSO Committees of the countries of SAARC and seminar entitled "Towards regional cooperation and economic integration of South Asia", Colombo, November 1993.

Other meetings at Geneva were attended by either the President or the Secretary-General of AAPSO.

A number of national conferences and seminars in Afro-Asian countries were attended by respective national leaders.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

Cooperation has continued with the following entities:

Department for Disarmament Affairs

Division for Palestinian Rights

Centre against Apartheid

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

Department of Public Information

Commission on Human Rights

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Action taken in implementation of United Nations resolutions at the international, regional or national level

Conferences, seminars, round tables, dialogues and meetings were held, resolutions were adopted and press releases were issued to mobilize public opinion in support of the following United Nations resolutions: on aggression against Kuwait; on Iraq; on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; on Somalia; on Angola; on Cambodia; and on Palestine. The ministerial resolution of ECA and ESCAP on strengthening the economies of Africa and Asia was also adopted. National affiliates of AAPSO have also taken similar measures.

AAPSO maintains a close relationship with the South Centre and organized an international seminar on the South Commission report Challenge to the South in Cairo in June 1991.

Consultations and cooperation have been carried on with officials of the United Nations Secretariat, including the following:

Under-Secretary-General, Department for Disarmament Affairs

Editor-in-Chief of Africa Recovery

Editor-in-Chief and Deputy Editor-in-Chief of the Development Forum

Chairman, Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

Under-Secretary-General, Department of Public Information

Director, Department of Public Information

Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, Chief of NGO Unit

Other consultative and substantive activities include field-level collaboration, joint sponsorship of meetings, seminars, studies etc. and membership in the Special NGO Committee on Disarmament, Geneva; the Special NGO Committee on Human Rights; the NGO Committee on Development; the NGO Subcommittee on Women; the NGO Subcommittee on Racism; the NGO Subcommittee on Environment; and the Board of the Conference of NGOs in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (CONGO).

AAPSO publications

Development and Socio-Economic Progress (quarterly journal; Arabic, English and French)

Recent books: Whither the South, NAM (on Non-Aligned Movement), Human Rights, SAARC.

2. AMERICA-MIDEAST EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING SERVICES, INC.

(Category II)

1. Founded in 1951, America-Mideast Educational and Training Services, Inc. (AMIDEAST) is a private, non-profit organization promoting understanding and cooperation between Americans and the people of the Middle East and North Africa through education, information and development programmes.

(i) Geographical membership

Headquartered in Washington, D.C., AMIDEAST maintains 15 field offices in 10 Arab countries or areas: Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, West Bank/Gaza Strip and Yemen. The offices in the Gulf region, Bahrain and Kuwait just opened in 1992. In 1993, a new office was set up in Casablanca, Morocco. Together, this network of offices serves the entire region and the United States of America.

AMIDEAST has an institutional membership programme that assists academic and English-language training institutions in evaluating and advising their Middle Eastern students. This programme is open to all accredited institutions of higher learning and to English-language institutions adhering to the principles of good practice recommended by the Association of International Educators (NAFSA). Since 1991, the membership of AMIDEAST has grown from 130 to 174 members. The geographical breakdown of its membership is as follows: United States, 167; Canada, 2; England, 1; Greece, 1; Lebanon, 2; and United Arab Emirates, 1.

(ii) Sources of funding

AMIDEAST's sources of funding include the following: contract fees for services rendered; restricted grants for specific projects; donations from individuals, foundations and corporations; sales of publications; membership fees; and investment income.

(iii) Affiliation with international non-governmental organizations

AMIDEAST is affiliated with the international NGO, Partners for International Education and Training (PIET). PIET is a joint venture between AMIDEAST, World Learning, Inc., the African-American Institute and the Asia Foundation that administers the world-wide participant training programme of the United States Agency for International Development.

2. During the past three years, AMIDEAST has not directly participated in the activities or programmes of the Economic and Social Council or its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences.

3. AMIDEAST cooperates with United Nations programmes and bodies primarily through contract fees for services, particularly with the World Bank on large educational and training technical assistance programmes in Yemen. AMIDEAST has also worked with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United

/...

Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) on human resource development projects in the West Bank and Gaza.

4. (i) AMIDEAST implements United Nations resolutions through its own activities in human resource development, educational and cultural exchange, training, technical assistance and public outreach. It fosters international cooperation and understanding by working with individual countries to develop their technical and managerial capabilities for economic and social development. AMIDEAST also works to promote democracy by strengthening democratic institutions in Arab countries and making citizens aware of their legal rights and responsibilities.

(ii) The President of AMIDEAST occasionally holds informal consultations with officials of the United Nations Secretariat and UNRWA.

(iii) AMIDEAST has not in the recent past prepared papers and/or other material at the request of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies or of the United Nations Secretariat.

(iv) AMIDEAST regularly undertakes consultative and substantive activities with United Nations bodies or programmes sponsored by United Nations agencies. In the past few years, AMIDEASt has undertaken major technical assistance programmes funded by the World Bank/International Development Association in Yemen to improve primary and secondary teacher training, as well as enhancements in the Yemen Civil Service. In the West Bank and Gaza, formal and informal collaboration between AMIDEAST and UNRWA and UNDP is necessary for the completion of ongoing programmes in the occupied territories. Most recently, AMIDEAST worked with UNDP to establish an international computer network for universities and NGOs in the West Bank and Gaza.

/...

3. AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

(Category II)

1. Amnesty International was founded in 1961. It plays a specific role in the international protection of human rights and works independently of any Government, political ideology, economic interest or religious creed. Based on the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Amnesty International campaigns for the release of all "prisoners of conscience", people who are detained anywhere for their beliefs or because of their ethnic origin, sex, colour or language who have not used or advocated violence; for fair and prompt trials for all political prisoners; to abolish the death penalty, torture and other cruel treatment of prisoners; and to end extrajudicial executions and "disappearances". Amnesty International also opposes abuses by opposition groups: hostage-taking, torture and killings of prisoners and other arbitrary killings. Amnesty International has more than 1.1 million members, subscribers and regular donors in over 150 countries and territories, with more than 6,000 local groups in over 70 countries in Africa, the Americas, Asia, Europe and the Middle East. To ensure impartiality, each group works on cases and campaigns in countries other than its own, selected for geographical and political diversity. Amnesty International is financed by subscriptions from its world-wide membership. No funds are sought or accepted from Governments. To safeguard the independence of the organization, all contributions are strictly controlled by guidelines laid down by the International Council of Amnesty International.

2. During the past four years, Amnesty International has continued to seek and make effective and responsible contributions to the work of the United Nations through the opportunities provided by category II consultative status. It maintained its office at United Nations Headquarters in New York, as well as at the United Nations Office at Geneva. It has been represented regularly at meetings of the United Nations bodies in Geneva, New York and elsewhere, including meetings of the General Assembly and its various committees, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights and its Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control. In 1993, Amnesty International attended the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna.

3. The articles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other international human rights instruments adopted by the United Nations are central to the work of Amnesty International, which has continually encouraged all States to ratify or accede to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its optional protocols, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. The organization continued to seek the incorporation of international human rights standards into national legislation. Amnesty International also endeavoured to promote a wider understanding of these norms and standards, as well as of the United Nations bodies responsible for overseeing their implementation. Recent activities with regard to cooperation with the United Nations have included: the launch of a major campaign to end political "disappearances" and extrajudicial executions, which was issued as a report and distributed to all Member States of the United Nations and contained specific recommendations to improve United Nations protection of human rights (Getting

/...

Away With Murder, AI index ACT/33/25/93 and "Disappearances" and Political Killings: Human Rights Crisis of the 1990s, ACT/33/01/94); recent activities related to the United Nations are reflected in a report entitled Peace-keeping and Human Rights (AI index IOR 40/01/94), detailing human rights questions in the emerging field of peace-keeping operations, which was distributed to all Member States and relevant United Nations officials; Amnesty International promoted the creation of a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights from before the World Conference on Human Rights through to the establishment of the Office of the High Commissioner in December 1993 at the close of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly (see Facing Up to the Failures, AI index IOR 41/16/92, which is available in all United Nations languages and was included as an official United Nations document at the Fourth Preparatory Committee of the World Conference; and a report that was widely circulated during the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, entitled A High Commissioner for Human Rights: Time for Action, AI index IOR/41/35/93). Finally, Amnesty International continued its regular activities undertaken at the national level to promote human rights education and awareness.

4. Amnesty International believes that close scrutiny by the international community is necessary to prevent the occurrence of human rights violations. Accordingly, the main working method of the organization is the verification and analysis of information obtained from all regions of the world on violations of the human rights within its mandate, and the frequent and public reporting of those violations. In this connection, Amnesty International submitted reports or made oral statements before those United Nations bodies responsible for monitoring and enforcing adherence to the human rights standards which the United Nations has elaborated. It regularly communicated, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 728 F (XXVIII), reports of violations of human rights for consideration by the Commission on Human Rights and its Subcommission under Economic and Social Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII). It regularly submitted information to the Commission on Human Rights Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, the Special Rapporteur on torture, the Working Group on arbitrary detention, the Ad hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa, the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, and the special rapporteurs, representatives and experts considering the situation of human rights in specific countries as well as the special rapporteurs of the Subcommission studying issues such as administrative detention and states of emergency. Amnesty International also made regular oral and written statements on these issues to the Commission on Human Rights and its Subcommission. Under the provisions of article 20 of the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, Amnesty International submitted information to the treaty's monitoring body. It continued to bring its concerns to the Special Committee against Apartheid.

5. Among the other United Nations organizations and specialized agencies with which Amnesty International worked are the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in connection with Amnesty International's work, particularly that of its national sections, for the protection of refugees and asylum seekers. Amnesty International also annually attended the International Labour Conference.

/...

4. ANTI-SLAVERY INTERNATIONAL

(Category II)

The aims of Anti-Slavery International (ASI) (previously the Anti-Slavery Society) are:

(a) The elimination of all forms of slavery, including forced labour;

(b) The defence of the interests of both oppressed and threatened indigenous peoples;

(c) The promotion of human rights in accordance with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948.

In 1990, the Director represented ASI at the fifteenth session of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery and the eighth session of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations. Reports were submitted to the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of slavery on the following issues: Bangladeshi slaves in Karachi Central Prison; Haitians in the sugar-cane plantations of the Dominican Republic; bonded labour in India; bonded labour in Pakistan; Mauritania; forced labour in Burma; Sudan; migrant domestic workers in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Convention on the Rights of the Child.

ASI presented a joint statement with other non-governmental organizations on the theme "Exploitation of child labour". The theme of the session was the prevention of trafficking in persons and of the prostitution of others. ASI submitted three reports under this theme: on forced prostitution in India; on forced prostitution in Turkey; on trafficking and forced prostitution of Burmese women in Thailand.

At the eighth session of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in 1990, ASI made submissions on Burma, West Papua, the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh and the Australian Aborigines.

At the forty-second session of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in 1990, there was a submission from ASI on contemporary forms of slavery.

At the sixteenth session of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, in 1991, there were submissions on Bangladeshi slaves in Karachi Central Prison; a report by the Bonded Liberation Front of Pakistan; debt bondage of a Philippines Dumagat Community; Haitians in the Dominican Republic; a report on forced prostitution in India; migrant domestic workers; and Portuguese child labour.

At the ninth session of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in 1991, there were submissions from ASI on deaths of Aborigines in custody; debt bondage of a Philippines Dumagat Community; and West Papua.

/...

At the forty-third session of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, ASI submitted a report on the proposed referendum in Western Sahara. An East Timorese spoke under the aegis of ASI on the situation in his country. ASI submitted a joint statement with the Nordic Saami Council, the Inuit Circumpolar Conference and the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs on recent developments in the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh. ASI also supported a statement on traditional practices affecting the health of women and children, which was made on presentation of the final report of the Special Rapporteur.

At the seventeenth session of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, in 1992, there were submissions on debt bondage and slavery in Brazil; forced prostitution of women and girls in Brazil; forced labour in Myanmar; and evaluation of the Working Group during the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth sessions. With other NGOs, there was a joint submission on the membership of the Working Group and its working methods.

At the forty-fourth session of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, ASI made submissions on child labour and bonded labour in South Asia; the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery at its seventeenth session; and the situation in the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh.

In 1992, ASI submitted a report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child entitled "Sudan: war, slavery and children". On behalf of the Subgroup on Child Labour of the NGO Group on the Rights of the Child, ASI reported on child labour.

At the eighteenth session of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, in 1993, ASI submitted reports on bonded labour in Nepal; the status of slavery in Mauritania; bonded labour in South Asia; trafficking and slavery of Mozambican refugees in South Africa; child slaves of South Asia; a seminar on bonded labour; slavery in Brazil; and exploitation of child domestic servants in West Africa and an NGO leaflet on elimination of child labour.

At the forty-fifth session of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in 1993, ASI submitted reports on the resolution of slavery in Mauritania and the situation in the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh.

In 1993, on behalf of the Subgroup on Child Labour of the NGO Group on the Rights of the Child, ASI submitted a paper on eliminating the exploitation of child labour.

The Director of ASI also attended the following international meetings:

(a) Breaking the Silence on Human Rights Violations in the African World (Toronto, Canada, October 1991);

(b) Congress on Child Labour in Europe (Tecklenberg, Germany, October 1991).

/...

ASI was represented at the following international meetings:

(a) Twelfth session of the African Commission on Human and People's Rights (October 1991);

(b) International Conference on Children's Ombudswork (Amsterdam, January 1992);

(c) Subregional Conference of the International Labour Organization on the Abolition of Child Labour and the Improvement of Conditions of Working Children (Dakar, February 1992);

(d) Seminar on Child Labour in the Carpet Trade (Frankfurt, 1992);

(e) World Conference on Human Rights (Vienna, 14-25 June 1993).

5. ARAB LAWYERS UNION

(Category II)

The Arab Lawyers Union (ALU), established in 1944, is a pan-Arab confederation of bar associations and law societies. ALU currently has 27 affiliated organizations, with a membership of more than 200,000 individual lawyers. The Union tries to pool their efforts and orchestrate their activities to enhance the independence of the legal profession, the rule of law, human rights, fundamental freedoms and popular participation in the Arab world and internationally by forging an Arab public consensus based on internationally recognized norms and principles enumerated in the United Nations instruments spelling out the duties and obligations undertaken by each State party.

By virtue of its membership on the Board of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (CONGO), and its main special committee, ALU has been a partner in all the multilateral and some of the bilateral initiatives undertaken by CONGO members during the period.

ALU attended the substantive session of 1993 of the Economic and Social Council (Geneva, 28 June-30 July 1993). It actively participated in the forty-sixth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions of the Commission on Human Rights, the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and their various working groups by making written and oral statements under the items concerning the violations of human rights in the occupied territories, including Palestine; the human rights of all persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment; the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in any part of the world, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and territories; and the independence and impartiality of the judiciary and the legal profession. It provided information that contributed to the thematic debates and reported cases of human rights violations in the Arab world.

For ALU, since its inception, the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people have been and still are a central issue of concern. ALU attended the seventh and tenth United Nations international NGO meetings on the question of Palestine (Geneva, 29-31 August 1990, and Vienna, 25-27 August 1993), and participated in the deliberations and the preparatory activities of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and of the Division for Palestinian Rights through its membership on the Board of the International Coordinating Committee.

ALU participated in the African Seminar on International Human Rights Standards and the Administration of Justice, held in Cairo from 8 to 12 July 1991. The Seminar was organized by the Centre for Human Rights of the United Nations Secretariat, in cooperation with the African Commission on Human and People's Rights and the Government of Egypt, and formed part of the programme of advisory services and technical assistance of the Centre for Human Rights.

/...

In preparation for the International Year of the Family, ALU participated in the Africa and Western Asia Preparatory Meeting, held at Tunis from 29 March to 2 April 1993.

World Conference on Human Rights

In cooperation with the Arab Organization for Human Rights and the Arab Institute for Human Rights, ALU formed a Preparatory Arab Committee. The Committee published and disseminated information concerning the issues and objectives of the World Conference. It organized a meeting in Tunis, on 29 and 30 October 1992, in which 25 national and regional NGOs participated. Also, the Arab Committee participated in the proceedings of the African Forum of NGOs, held in Tunis on 1 and 2 November 1992. In addition, it participated in the Regional Meeting for Africa, held in Tunis from 1 to 3 November, as a preparatory activity to the Conference. In April 1993, as a preparatory activity to the Vienna Conference, ALU participated with the Arab Organization for Human Rights and the Arab Institute for Human Rights in organizing the Arab Conference for Human Rights, which was held in Cairo.

During the Vienna Conference ALU participated in the NGO Forum and initiated the organization of a workshop within the Forum on the right to fair elections and methods of monitoring elections. ALU also organized, in cooperation with the Arab Organization for Human Rights, an exhibition entitled "Cartoons and human rights", in which 22 Arab cartoonists participated.

Other activities

The Eighteenth General Conference of ALU, whose theme was "Human rights and promotion of democracy", was held in Casablanca from 20 to 23 May 1993. The Human Rights Committee of the Conference organized a forum in which more than 700 individual jurists, intellectuals and human rights advocates participated. They discussed the human rights situation in the Arab world, and the report was published and disseminated.

ALU participated in the proceedings of the Seminar on Educating Democracy and Human Rights, which was organized by the Arab Institute for Human Rights and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as part of the preparatory activities of UNESCO for the World Conference on Human Rights.

ALU participated in the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Havana. The report of the Congress was published in Arabic and disseminated throughout the Arab world.

ALU was actively involved in supplying information to and organizing a number of meetings for the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Sudan. Furthermore, ALU monitored the human rights situation in the Sudan and contributed to the campaign launched to release political prisoners and restore democracy, the rule of law and observance of human rights standards.

/...

ALU also played a central role in defending political prisoners and prisoners of conscience in the Arab world through the commissioning of member lawyers to participate in their defence or to campaign for their release.

The ALU Legal Research and Studies Centre (LRSC) also played a central role in these activities. During the period under review, LRSC carried out many research activities, held a number of workshops and round tables in various human rights fields and published the results of these activities. LRSC also publishes a monthly bulletin, Law and Human Rights. The bulletin addresses different human rights issues and problems in a regional and universal context.

6. CARITAS INTERNATIONALIS

(Category II)

Introductory statement

Founded in 1951, Caritas Internationalis (CI) is an international confederation of 125 autonomous national member organizations directed by its statutes to "spread charity and social justice in the world". The aims of the organization include information sharing, coordination and representation among Catholic-sponsored charitable, social service and development efforts. Every four years, the national member organizations of CI gather in a General Assembly to make administrative decisions about the confederation and to formulate a joint work plan. The most recent General Assembly of CI was held in Rome from 23 to 29 May 1991; its theme was "Christian charity: human solidarity". At the 1991 General Assembly, the following national Caritas organizations were admitted to CI membership: Cuba, Hungary, Iceland, Lithuania, Namibia and Nepal. The major issues selected for reflection and action during the 1991-1995 CI mandate included: HIV/AIDS; refugees, migrants and internally displaced persons; environment; global economy; and the family.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations meetings or conferences

CI participated in the following meetings and conferences:

New York

(a) General Assembly (1990, 1991, 1992 and 1993);

(b) Annual NGO conferences (1991 and 1993) of the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat;

(c) Preparatory Committee on International Cooperation against Drugs and seventeenth special session of the General Assembly on narcotic drugs (12-14 February 1990);

(d) Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (2 March-3 April 1992);

(e) Regional Evaluation and Planning Meeting of NGO and United Nations Key Agencies on Education for All Conference (17-19 May 1993).

Geneva

(a) The forty-sixth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions of the Commission on Human Rights (1990, 1991, 1992, 1993). CI submitted written statements and joined oral statements at each of these meetings, concerning the situation of internally displaced persons;

/...

(b) The first special session of the Commission on Human Rights, concerning former Yugoslavia (13-14 August 1992);

(c) The thirty-ninth, fortieth, forty-second, forty-third, forty-sixth, forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions of the Human Rights Committee (1990, 1991, 1992, 1993);

(d) The forty-second, forty-third, forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (1990, 1991, 1992, 1993);

(e) The fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth sessions of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery (1990, 1991, 1992);

(f) The first, second, third and fourth meetings of the Preparatory Committee of the World Conference on Human Rights (9-13 September 1991, 30 March-10 April 1992, 14-18 September 1992, 19 April-7 May 1993). CI submitted written statements at each of these meetings, concerning the situation of internally displaced persons;

(g) The substantive session of 1993 of the Economic and Social Council (28 June-30 July 1993);

(h) The forty-first, forty-second, forty-third and forty-fourth sessions of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (October 1990, 1991, 1992 and 1993). CI joined other NGOs in an oral statement at each of those sessions.

Vienna

(a) Commission on Narcotic Drugs (29 January-2 February 1990, 29 April-9 May 1991, 16 December 1991, 6-15 April 1992, 16-17 December 1993);

(b) Committee on Crime Prevention and Control (5-16 February 1990, 10-19 February 1992);

(c) The first and second sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (21-30 April 1992, 13-23 April 1993);

(d) The thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women (26 February-9 March 1990, 27 February-8 March 1991, 11-20 March 1992, 17-26 March 1993);

(e) The thirty-second and thirty-third sessions of the Commission for Social Development (11-20 February 1991, 8-17 February 1993);

(f) The Inter-Agency Meeting on Ageing (18-19 February 1993).

Paris

(a) Intergovernmental Committee of the World Decade for Cultural Development (4-8 February 1991, 6-10 April 1992, 29-30 April 1993);

(b) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)/NGO Consultations on Youth (25-28 September 1990, 27 June 1991, 14-22 September 1991, 10-16 November 1992);

(c) UNESCO Consultation on Literacy and Adult Education (2-6 December 1990);

(d) The one hundred fortieth and one hundred forty-first sessions of the Executive Board of UNESCO (12-31 October 1992, 10-28 May 1993).

Rome

(a) The fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth sessions of the Committee on World Food Security of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (26-30 March 1990, 11-15 March 1991, 23-27 March 1992, 19 March-1 April 1993);

(b) The ninety-eighth, ninety-ninth, one hundredth, one hundred second, one hundred third and one hundred fourth meetings of the FAO Council (19-30 November 1990, 10-21 June 1991, 5-7 November 1991, 9-20 November 1992, 14-25 June 1993, 2-4 November 1993);

(c) The twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions of the FAO Conference (9-28 November 1991, 6-25 November 1993);

(d) The thirty-second, thirty-third, thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth meetings of the World Food Programme (WFP) Committee on Food Aid (18-19 March 1991, 3-13 December 1991, 25-29 April 1992, 31 May-4 June 1993, 25-29 October 1993);

(e) The thirteenth and fourteenth meetings of the Governing Council of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) (23-26 January 1990, 29-30 May 1991).

Special conferences and summits

(a) World Ministerial Conference to Reduce the Demand of Addictive Drugs and Cocaine (London, 9-11 April 1990);

(b) United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, June 1992);

(c) Summit on the Economic Advancement of Rural Women (Geneva, 25-26 February 1992);

(d) World Conference on Human Rights (Vienna, 14-25 June 1993).

Cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies and specialized agencies

CI participated as an observer in the Management Committee meetings of the World Health Organization (WHO) Global Programme on AIDS (1990, 1991, 1992, 1993).

CI published an article entitled "Drug abuse: a challenge to Caritas", in the Bulletin on Narcotics (vol. XLIII, No. 1, 1991) of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

CI made a presentation on assisting families to deal with severe problems at the fourth International Seminar of the NGO Committee on the Family, which was held at Vienna from 30 November to 1 December 1992.

CI has provided monthly consultation services to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in the training of professional child protection service workers in Romania since April 1993.

/...

7. CENTRO NAZIONALE DI PREVENZIONE E DIFESA SOCIALE

(Category II)

The institutional aim of the Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale (CNPDS) is the promotion of the study and implementation of a system of crime prevention and social control. This task is fulfilled through in-depth analyses, pioneering research and debates, conducted with a multidisciplinary methodology, on the processes of social and economic change in contemporary societies and of the demands addressed to political, economic, legal, judicial and social professions. In so doing, the Centro has been taking actions in support of the United Nations in an attempt to achieve common aims in crime prevention and criminal justice, while preserving fundamental human values and respecting basic human rights.

During the period under review, CNPDS continued its activities in close cooperation with the United Nations. The following initiatives were taken.

CNPDS contributed to the scientific preparation of the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (Havana, 27 August-7 September 1990) through the organization and publication of the Report of the Seventh Joint Colloquium, convened in cooperation with the four major non-governmental organizations active in the crime field (International Association of Penal Law (IAPL), International Society for Criminology (ISC), International Society of Social Defence (ISSD) and International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation (IPPF)), which dealt with effective national and international action against: (a) organized crime and (b) terrorist criminal activities (substantive topic III on the agenda of the Eighth United Nations Congress). The report of the Colloquium was submitted to the Congress.

CNPDS, in cooperation with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the United Nations Secretariat, continued its efforts for the application of the recommendations of the Seventh and Eighth United Nations Congresses (Milan, 1985, and Havana, 1990), as well as for the preparation of the Ninth Congress.

On 20 December 1990, a memorandum of understanding was signed by the Secretary-General of CNPDS and the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna, with a view to establishing an international council of scholarly scientific research and professional organizations and academic institutions to strengthen international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice by furthering the exchange of information and providing technical and scientific assistance to the United Nations and the world community which it serves.

Pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 40/32, 41/107, 42/59, 43/99, 44/72, 45/107 (annex, para. 28), 46/152 and 47/91 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1986/11, 1987/53, 1988/144, 1989/68, 1990/23, 1990/26, 1990/28, 1992/22 and 1993/34 and to the Seventh United Nations Congress's resolution on Guiding Principles for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the Context of Development, the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme (ISPAC) was constituted in September 1991, with a comprehensive

/...

programme of activities. The secretariat of the Council is located at CNPDS, which has been serving as the seat of the International Committee for Coordination (ICC) of the above-mentioned four major NGOs since 1982. The Secretary-General of CNPDS, who also acts as Standing Secretary of ICC, was elected President of ISPAC and Chairman of its Executive Board.

On 23-24 March 1992, CNPDS organized an International Meeting of Experts on Money Laundering and Control (convened at Courmayeur, Italy), preparatory to the International Conference on the same subject to be held in 1994 in compliance with the resolution adopted by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its second session (Vienna, April 1992).

On 25-27 June 1992, CNPDS convened an International Workshop on the Protection of Artistic and Cultural Patrimony, at Courmayeur, Italy, for the purpose of assisting the United Nations in the fulfilment of its mandates, in pursuance of the resolution of the Eighth United Nations Congress on the use of automated information exchange to combat crimes against movable cultural property. The Workshop, which was attended by representatives of some 20 Governments, drafted a series of recommendations, contained in the so-called Charter of Courmayeur, to be submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its third session (Vienna, 26 April to 6 May 1994).

On 20-21 September 1992, CNPDS, in its capacity as the secretariat of ICC, convened a preliminary international meeting on the theme "Criminal justice and police systems: management and improvement of police and other law enforcement agencies, prosecution, courts and corrections and the role of lawyers" (topic 3 on the provisional agenda of the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders), selected by ICC for its Eighth Joint Colloquium, to be held in 1994.

On 10-12 December 1992, CNPDS organized the International Conference on the Mafia - what to do next?, which was held at Palermo, Italy, in cooperation with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/23. The aim of the Conference was to analyse certain aspects of the Mafia problem, to discuss measures to combat it, and to identify appropriate strategies for the future, at both the national and international levels. Various contributions to the Conference were collected in a volume published by ISPAC.

On 12-16 May 1993, an International Workshop on Victim Protection and Conflict Resolution was organized by ISPAC, CNPDS and the International Institute for the Sociology of Law, in cooperation with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch. The Basque Government at Oñati, Spain, hosted the Workshop. A substantive intervention was made by the Secretary-General of CNPDS in opening the meeting, which was held in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/22.

In 1992/93, CNPDS carried out a research project on juvenile maladjustment in urban areas. The results were discussed at an international workshop held at Courmayeur, Italy, on 19-20 June 1993, focusing on the activities of the United Nations in the field of juvenile delinquency and criminality in urban areas, as well as on the protection of the rights of the child as related to juvenile justice, in order to analyse the phenomenon of social marginality of youngsters and the interventions of responsible institutions.

On 9-12 December 1993, CNPDS, under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, convened a brainstorming session on minorities, multiculturalism and the culture of globalization at Courmayeur, Italy, in order to discuss the legal issues in the protection of minorities in multicultural or multi-ethnic societies.

CNPDS participated in the World NGO Forum on the theme "Promoting families for the well-being of individuals and societies", held in Malta on 28 November-2 December 1993, which was organized to launch the International Year of the Family, and submitted a paper on volunteering and the family.

8. COALITION AGAINST TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN

(Category II)

The general aim of the Coalition against Trafficking in Women is to promote women's human rights by working within the human rights framework of the United Nations to address the sexual exploitation of women, particularly in prostitution and through sex industries. The Coalition serves as an umbrella that both initiates and coordinates international programmes and actions to promote and expand women's human rights consistent with the spirit and intent of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Structurally, the objective of the Coalition is to develop and work through regional organizations that draw from local and grass-roots organizations and projects in each region of the world in an effort to expand the grass-roots base of NGO action on sexual exploitation.

Affiliation with the Coalition has grown to include 90 organizations from all the world regions. Within the United States, 30 prominent individuals have become affiliated with the Coalition. Affiliation-membership in the Coalition has expanded significantly, especially in the Asian region, in the region of Latin America and the Caribbean and in Europe, where regional networks of the Coalition have been formed. The work of the Coalition has been enhanced by its coordinated actions with other NGOs in consultative status, such as the International Abolitionist Federation, the International Federation of Human Rights and the Third World Movement against the Exploitation of Women.

In April 1991, the Coalition and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) held an International Meeting of Experts on Sexual Exploitation, Violence and Prostitution. The meeting evaluated the relevance of the 1949 Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others in relation to the global industrialization of sex. Recognizing that the 1949 Convention remains useful but is limited in its ability to address the contemporary global sex industries, with the enormous increase they have produced in prostitution, the meeting of experts recommended that a new convention be developed. The elements of the new convention, developed at that meeting, are consistent with the human rights conventions of the United Nations and build upon the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by expanding human rights norms to include sexual exploitation as a human rights violation.

The conclusions and recommendations of that meeting were published in English and French by UNESCO and the Coalition in the Penn State Report (1991), which includes a new legal study and analysis of the 1949 Convention. The report was forwarded in advance in writing and then jointly presented orally by representatives of UNESCO and the Coalition to the United Nations Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, at Geneva in August 1991, which had as its focus prostitution, traffic in women and the 1949 Convention. The elements of the new convention and the issues raised by the Coalition delegation of 10 members were published in the report of the meeting of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery. In the autumn of 1991, the Coalition participated in the seminar on action against traffic in women and forced prostitution as violations of human rights and human dignity, organized by the European Committee for Equality between Women and Men of the Council of Europe.

/...

From the spring of 1991 to June 1993, the Coalition actively participated in a wide range of NGO consultations in preparation for the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna in 1993. Sponsored by the NGO Committee for Human Rights, NGOs in consultative status held an early consultation in June 1991. There the Coalition presented the elements of the new convention against sexual exploitation, which were endorsed and included in the report of that meeting and then forwarded to the Secretariat for the World Conference on Human Rights. In January 1993, the Coalition participated in the Women's Rights Working Group of the Latin American and Caribbean Preparatory Conference of the World Conference on Human Rights. In March 1993, the Coalition was represented at the Preparatory Committee meeting of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. The NGO resolution included a recommendation on the proposed convention against sexual exploitation.

In 1992, with funding from UNESCO, the Coalition held a series of drafting meetings in New York and at Penn State University to develop the proposed articles of the new convention. These meetings included experts in international law and human rights and representatives of UNESCO and the Coalition. In conjunction with the drafting of articles, the Coalition and UNESCO sponsored a one-day meeting of human rights and women's rights NGOs in New York in October 1992.

A European meeting to introduce the proposed new draft convention was held in Brussels on 8 March 1993 and sponsored by UNESCO, the International Federation of Human Rights, and the Communauté française de Belgique. The Coalition has held consultations in the Asian region on the proposed new convention against sexual exploitation, with an Asia-wide meeting at Manila in March 1993 that included local and regional review, analysis and recommendations.

In coordination with UNESCO and in conjunction with NGOs in consultative status, the Coalition held a one-day NGO Forum with several panels on sexual exploitation and women's human rights during the World Conference on Human Rights at Vienna. Preparations are under way, in collaboration with UNESCO, for a round-table session at the NGO Forum of the Fourth World Conference on Women, to be held in Beijing in 1995.

9. COMMISSION OF THE CHURCHES ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

(Category II)

Aims and purposes

The Commission of the Churches on International Affairs (CCIA) serves the World Council of Churches (WCC), its 326 member churches in more than 125 countries with a total membership of over 400 million; regional and national councils of Christian churches around the world; and world confessional bodies. Its aim is to inform the churches on world issues and to assist them in promoting peace with justice and freedom; the development of international law and of effective international institutions; respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including religious liberty; efforts for disarmament; the furthering of economic and social justice, the right of self-determination of peoples, and social, cultural, educational and humanitarian enterprises.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies

During the period 1990-1993, CCIA/WCC has been active in a wide variety of activities related to the Economic and Social Council.

It maintains regular contact with the Centre for Human Rights, and sends delegations drawn from the several regions of the world to meetings of the Commission on Human Rights and its Subcommission, where it has made written and oral submissions on pressing human rights concerns. It has cooperated with Special Rapporteurs and specialized committees through the periodic submission of information and by facilitating contacts with human rights organizations, church bodies and victims in situations under study.

Regular representations are made to the Commission on the Status of Women, where particular attention has been paid to violence against women, women in development and the promotion of women's participation at all levels of society. As it did in Nairobi and Copenhagen, it is planning a major ecumenical women's forum in Beijing in conjunction with the forthcoming World Conference. CCIA/WCC has also cooperated with the Committees on Human Settlements and Transnational Corporations and with the Commission on Social Development.

Relations with specialized agencies

CCIA/WCC maintains consultative relations with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and cooperates on a regular basis with the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

/...

It also cooperates with regional intergovernmental bodies such as the Organization of American States (OAS), the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Council of Europe.

Other relevant activities

CCIA/WCC has closely followed the work of the Security Council during the period under review, and has corresponded frequently with the Secretary-General with respect to items on its agenda. It has sought to stimulate dialogue on issues related to global governance in the post-cold war period, and has shared its views through direct contacts with relevant United Nations bodies and the Secretariat, and more widely through its numerous publications, seeking to strengthen public opinion in favour of the Organization at this critical turning-point of history.

Through its Geneva central office and its liaison office at United Nations Headquarters, New York, CCIA maintains regular working relations with a broad range of offices in the United Nations Secretariat at various levels. Areas of concentration during this quadrennium have been issues related to the Agenda for Peace, especially with respect to conflict resolution and the peaceful resolution of conflict; human rights, with particular attention to the implementation of resolutions, declarations and norms; environmental concerns, especially on global warming; trends in the global economy, with special attention to international development and global debt; refugees and migrants, especially with respect to maintaining high international norms and standards of protection; and programmes related to women, youth and children, especially the rising incidence of poverty and violence among these populations.

By means of its periodic and occasional publications, the World Council of Churches assists the public information activities of the United Nations by informing the churches around the world about a wide range of United Nations activities and encouraging their participation and support. Special attention is paid to field-level cooperation with United Nations programmes and specialized agencies in such areas as economic and social development, refugee protection and assistance, migrants, women, youth, children, environmental concerns, human rights, and peace and conflict resolution. Broad regional representation, gender balance and the participation of youth has been sought in the various delegations formed to represent CCIA/WCC at United Nations meetings and conferences, in order to give expression to the conviction expressed in the Charter of the United Nations that the United Nations is an instrument of the "peoples".

Concluding remarks

Within the limited space available, this report of a world-wide non-governmental organization with the scope of membership and programme of CCIA/WCC is necessarily restricted to a general overview. It seeks to demonstrate the continuing dedication of this organization to furthering the goals and ideals enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, which representatives of the churches expressed at the San Francisco Conference in 1945.

/...

The activities of the World Council of Churches reflect a wide range of the concerns listed in the agenda of the Economic and Social Council and go beyond this to areas of competence of a series of other United Nations organs and specialized agencies. In concrete terms, WCC has channelled upwards of US$ 50 million annually to programmes of economic and social development, assistance to refugees and emergency aid to victims of conflicts and natural disasters, defense of human rights and the promotion of the status of women and of youth and children around the world. The total direct contributions of its member churches in these and related fields are several times this figure. In addition, the Council has provided personnel and organizational infrastructure for the field-level implementation of United Nations programmes in a broad variety of situations. It has also contributed election and human rights monitors in cooperation with United Nations supervised transitions to independence or democratic rule.

/...

10. COMMONWEALTH HUMAN ECOLOGY COUNCIL

(Category II)

Aims of the Council

The objective of the Commonwealth Human Ecology Council (CHEC) is to ensure that the principles of human ecology become embedded in the values and attitudes of individuals and organizations in society and to develop the application of human ecology. Such programmes meet the need to fulfil human potential for holistic living, to conserve resources and to arrest environmental degradation, and to act as a catalyst in promoting the interaction of governmental and non-governmental agencies concerned with education.

Increased geographical spread

The Council's programmes have continued to extend in every region of the world during the period 1990-1993. In the past four years, new human ecology action has been launched in Australia, Mauritius, Barbados, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Uganda, Guyana, Nigeria, Canada, Zimbabwe and India. CHEC-India, established in 1979 with Headquarters in Rajasthan, has extended its work to seven additional States in the past two years. CHEC now has 22 affiliates in 22 Commonwealth countries and two affiliates outside the Commonwealth, in Brazil and Indonesia.

Changes in sources of funding

The Human Ecology Foundation, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Overseas Development Administration), the Commonwealth Foundation, the Commonwealth Secretariat, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Canadian International Development Agency and the International Development Research Centre continue to be the Council's regular sources of funding. The level of funding from each source has varied depending on the type of activity and the financial support required for the activity. The Council has recently completed a core document which will facilitate support from new funding sources, nationally and internationally. Substantial and regular support comes from UNESCO and occasional support from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat).

Association with United Nations bodies

CHEC has been in consultative status, (category II), with the Economic and Social Council since 1972. In 1979, UNESCO accorded CHEC consultative status C. CHEC has working relations with UNEP.

Affiliation to an international NGO in consultative status

CHEC is a member of the Commission on Education of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN). A representative

/...

of CHEC served with the Board of the International Coalition for 10 years and is currently a contributing member.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, conferences and other United Nations meetings

CHEC has participated in the meetings of the Commission for Sustainable Development.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies and specialized agencies

CHEC continues to collaborate with UNESCO in: (a) the sponsorship of conferences, presenting expert papers; (b) the production of documentation for environmental education on contract, and the production of books related to proceedings; during the past four years, some five CHEC international and regional conferences/seminars have been co-sponsored with UNESCO; (c) joint funding and expertise concerned with institution-building (e.g., Pakistan, India); (d) Joint collaboration on educational projects that are regional in scope.

Other relevant activities

International conferences

In association with UNESCO, three regional seminars were organized during 1991/92 on the theme "Human ecology, environmental management and education", in the Caribbean and Asia and a synthesizing seminar in Canada. These meetings drew conclusions defining the role of human ecology as a guiding principle at all levels: environmental education and the management of the natural and urban ecosystem, the development of land, water, energy and marine resources and principles of social responsibility and people's participation. On the recommendations of these meetings CHEC-India made a second contribution by addressing a similar theme a few months later (March 1992) in a pre-UNCED seminar held in Delhi, focusing on environmental ethics - law and education.

In April 1992, with UNESCO as a co-sponsor, CHEC mounted a pre-UNCED consultative conference in the United Kingdom on the theme "Sustainable development through a dialogue of cultures". Associated in this enterprise were the Commonwealth Secretariat, Soka Gakkai International and the Commonwealth Foundation. The conference publication was widely distributed to participating organizations and non-governmental organizations.

Having attended two of the Preparatory Meetings of UNCED, CHEC worked actively at the Rio Earth Summit, in June 1992. It was supported by a delegation of four, from Africa, Latin America and CHEC headquarters. The present work of CHEC includes building on its pre-UNCED and UNCED activities and the follow-up to Rio, and focusing on the UNCED documents. It is developing ties with the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Collaboration in international conferences

The Council's participation in international conferences included the following:

(a) INTECOL, Beijing, 1990, presented a paper at the Human Ecology Symposium on "Human ecology coming of age - an international overview";

(b) Society for Human Ecology, Michigan, April 1990, attended Applied Human Ecology sessions;

(c) Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, Zimbabwe, 1991, and Cyprus, 1993;

(d) Regional seminars, 1991 (as mentioned above);

(e) Society for Human Ecology, Goteborg, June 1991, "Human responsibility and global change";

(f) UNCED Preparatory Meeting, Egypt, 1991, International Training Seminar for Environmental Education;

(g) Pan-Commonwealth Consultative Conference, United Kingdom, April 1992, "Sustainable development through a dialogue of cultures";

(h) United Kingdom Government Post-Rio, Manchester, 19 September 1993, "Commonwealth partnerships day";

(i) During 1993, preparatory action was taken for a Commonwealth programme, as part of Global Forum '94, Manchester ("Cities and sustainable rural developments: coping with the external footprints of cities"), 23 and 28 June 1994.

In the post-UNCED initiatives (see above), CHEC, in association with the Government of the United Kingdom Department of the Environment, successfully mounted a curtain-raiser to the Partnerships for Change Conference. The Commonwealth Partnerships Day provided the momentum for the June 1994 Commonwealth Global Forum Meeting, for which CHEC is convenor, coordinating and integrating some 24 Commonwealth professional bodies and NGOs backed by the Commonwealth Foundation, the Commonwealth Secretariat and UNESCO, and developing an operational programme centred on seven action-oriented workshops.

Consultations and cooperation with officials of the United Nations Secretariat

The Executive Officer of CHEC has regular contact with senior officials of the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme, UNESCO and the United Nations Children's Fund and representatives of these bodies attended CHEC events.

Other activities

CHEC was an early participant in the United Kingdom Government's Joint Funding Scheme, launched in 1986 to target direct project aid to developing countries. The Scheme funds up to 50 per cent of approved programmes, and CHEC had six projects operating in India and Uganda during 1990-1993, using local field management advised by United Kingdom-based consultants. These CHEC projects cover human resource development and environmental improvement. This successful government scheme recently obtained an increased share of the United Kingdom aid budget, and CHEC is actively developing plans for further projects based in Asia and Africa.

/...

11. COORDINATING BOARD OF JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS

(Category II)

The Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations (CBJO) is a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. It has served in that capacity since the 1940s and represents more than 1 million members in more than 50 countries through three constituent organizations - B'nai B'rith International, the Board of Deputies of British Jews and the South African Jewish Board of Deputies.

During the past four years, CBJO has been actively represented at all sessions of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights and the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, and at meetings of the human rights treaty bodies. It was represented as well at all the preparatory meetings for the World Conference on Human Rights, at the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Meeting of the World Conference on Human Rights and at the World Conference in Vienna, where it fielded a delegation of 16 people from seven countries.

The principal CBJO representative played an active role in the United Nations NGO Human Rights Committee. As Vice-Chairman, he was an organizer and leader of the NGO effort for the World Information Campaign on Human Rights. As Chairman from 1991 to 1994, he helped to organize two satellite conferences in preparation for the World Conference on Human Rights, chaired Committee preparations for the World Conference, and served as a leader of the NGO community at the Vienna Forum and the World Conference. He also pioneered discussion among NGOs of new frontiers in human rights, such as the contemporary problems of genocide, human rights and the environment, human rights and development, human rights and democracy, and human rights and peace, as well as the problems of relatively unprotected groups such as women, children and indigenous populations.

Following the World Conference decision to ask the General Assembly to give high priority to the establishment of a High Commissioner for Human Rights, he organized three public meetings with United Nations diplomats to discuss the issue, coordinated NGO efforts in support of a High Commissioner and prepared a three-page background information sheet on the subject, which was widely distributed and helped foster an understanding of the need for a High Commissioner.

During this same period, he also organized conferences at the United Nations on "World security for the twenty-first century", "New challenges facing the NGO community", and "Reforming the Security Council".

In 1991, the principal representative was appointed a delegate to the United Nations World Youth Forum at Vienna, representing the Youth Committee NGOs at United Nations Headquarters in New York. He was also re-elected Honourary Chairman of the Committee.

In 1992, the principal representative was appointed by the President of the United States of America to the United States Commission on Improving the

Effectiveness of the United Nations, and elected Secretary of the Commission by its members.

In 1993, the principal representative was invited by the Government of Liechtenstein to participate in a meeting of experts on self-determination. His paper on that subject, expanded for publication, was published as a monograph.

The representatives of CBJO at Geneva and Vienna have been active at their respective United Nations centres and representatives at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Paris have also played a leading role, especially through participating in UNESCO meetings and conferences and in NGO activities relating to human rights education.

12. EASTERN REGIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

(Category II)

I. Introduction

The Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration (EROPA), which is an Asian organization of States, groups and individuals in the Asia and Pacific region, was established in 1960 in response to a common desire among developing countries to promote regional cooperation in improving knowledge, systems and practices of government administration to help accelerate economic and social development. At present, it has 13 State members, 90 institutional members (institutes or schools of public administration, universities, government agencies and municipal corporations) and 301 individual members. EROPA was accorded consultative status by the Economic and Social Council in 1966.

II. Structure

The principal organs of EROPA are the General Assembly, the Executive Council and the Secretariat General, in addition to three specialized centres: the EROPA Local Government Centre in Tokyo, the EROPA Training Centre in New Delhi and the EROPA Development Management Centre in the Republic of Korea. The General Assembly is composed of all EROPA State, group and individual members and is convened every two years. It formulates general policies and gives overall financial direction to the organization. It also approves applications for State membership in the organization and the budgets and accounts of EROPA. The Executive Council, which is the governing body of EROPA, meets once a year. It is composed of designates of State members and elected representatives of institutional and individual members. The Council directs the activities of the organization, determines working procedures and the agenda, date and place of the General Assembly.

The Secretariat General, which is located in Manila, executes the decisions and instructions of the Council, coordinates the work of the various centres, and prepares communications and documents for all EROPA meetings. The Secretariat operates on an annual budget of US$ 35,000 derived from membership fees, and miscellaneous income such as the sale of publications and interest income. It has a personnel complement of nine part-time staff, including the Secretary General. The three centres are all supported by the respective countries in which they are located. The Development Management Centre in the Central Officials Training Institute (COTI) in the Republic of Korea conducts training programmes aimed at the development and improvement of organization and management programmes in public administration in the region. The EROPA Training Centre located in the Indian Institute of Public Administration in New Delhi offers training programmes in various aspects of public administration. The EROPA Local Government Centre, housed in the Local Autonomy College, Ministry of Home Affairs in Japan, conducts group training programmes on local public administration for officials connected with local government in the EROPA area.

III. Activities

The fourteenth General Assembly/Conference was held in Beijing in October 1991, with the theme "Administrative reform towards promoting productivity in bureaucratic performance". The United Nations was represented at that Conference by the Director of the Development Administration Division of the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development. The Asian and Pacific Development Centre (APDC) was represented by its Director and the International Institute of Administrative Sciences (IIAS) by its Vice-President. The fifteenth General Assembly/Conference was held in Tehran in November 1993 on the theme "Public administration and sustainable development". At that Conference, the United Nations was represented by the Director of the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development. The thirty-seventh Executive Council meeting was held at Kuala Lumpur in October 1990; the thirty-eighth meeting in Beijing in October 1991; the thirty-ninth meeting in Seoul in October 1992, with the United Nations Centre for Transnational Corporations as co-sponsor; and the fortieth meeting in Tehran in November 1993.

During the period under review, the following seminars were conducted: on public sector financial management, sponsored by EROPA in collaboration with the German Foundation for International Development, in February/March 1990; on accountability in the public service, in Kuala Lumpur in October 1990; on administrative reform towards promoting productivity in bureaucratic performance, in Beijing in October 1991; on decentralization towards democratization and development, in Seoul in October 1992; and on public administration and sustainable development, in Tehran in November 1993.

The EROPA Development Management Centre conducted four International Executive Development Programmes for Foreign Government Officials in the EROPA region, from 1990 to 1993 at the COTI campus in Kyenggido, Republic of Korea. The EROPA Local Government Centre in Tokyo launched the following projects: (i) comparative study on the role of local government in the development of depopulated rural areas in 1990 and (ii) comparative studies of public administration: the role of residents, non-governmental organizations and quasi-public agencies in local government, in 1992. The Centre also conducted the twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions of its Group Training Course in Local Public Administration for local officials in the EROPA region. A four-member EROPA Election Study Team conducted an observation study of local elections held in March 1990 in Bangladesh with the co-sponsorship of the Asia Foundation.

A research project on changes and trends in public administration, in collaboration with the Department of Economic and Social Development of the United Nations Secretariat was initiated in 1993. The project involved the participation of countries in the EROPA region, such as the Republic of Korea, Indonesia, India, Malaysia, Australia and the Philippines. It is an ongoing project, with EROPA as the lead institution.

The Secretary General of EROPA attended the United Nations Meeting of Experts in Public Administration and Finance, in New York in February 1992. EROPA was commissioned by the Transnational Corporations and Management Division of the Department of Economic and Social Development to conduct research on

/...

changes and trends in public administration in the Asian region. The Director of Research and Publications represented EROPA in the United Nations Meeting in New York on the changes and trends project. The Transnational Corporations and Management Division and EROPA co-sponsored the seminar on decentralization in Asia, held in Seoul in October 1992. EROPA was represented at the eleventh Meeting of Experts in Public Administration and Finance in Geneva on 6-14 October 1993.

EROPA publications

The publications programme in public administration and related fields is one of the major activities of EROPA. In continuing to fulfil its functions of disseminating the results of its research projects, conferences, seminars and meetings, the organization publishes books, monographs, an occasional paper series, the documentation of conference proceedings and the EROPA Journal. During the period under review, EROPA has published the following: (a) from January 1990 to June 1993, 13 issues of the EROPA Bulletin; (b) from 1989 to 1992, four volumes of the Asian Review of Public Administration (ARPA). The following books were published:

Administrative Reform Towards Promoting Productivity in Bureaucratic Performance, volumes 1 and 2, edited by Zhang Zhijian, Raul P. de Guzman and Mila A. Reforma, 1991, 693 pages;

Public Administration in the 1990s: Challenges and Opportunities, edited by G. B. N. Pradhan and Mila A. Reforma, 1991, 401 pages;

Public Administration in Asia and the Pacific , edited by Ledivina V. Carino, 1991;

Decentralization Towards Democratization and Development, a collection of selective papers presented at the regional seminar/workshop on decentralization in Asia, sponsored jointly by the Transnational Corporations and Management Division of the Department of Economic and Social Development of the United Nations Secretariat, EROPA and the Government of the Republic of Korea in October 1992.

IV. Linkages

EROPA has continued to promote linkages with other international, regional and national institutions not only in the Asia/Pacific region but also in other parts of the world. These include APDC, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the German Foundation for International Development, the International Development Research Centre, the Ford Foundation, the Asia Foundation, the United States Agency for International Development, IIAS, the International Union of Local Authorities (IULA), the Japan World Exposition (EXPO'70) and the Jichi Sogo Centre. EROPA has, on several occasions, received grants from these sources to fund research activities, training programmes and seminars, and travel grants to enable participants from member countries to attend conferences and seminars organized by EROPA. Mutual exchange of information and experience are provided through participation of representatives of member countries in conferences organized by IIAS, IULA, the Association of Development Research and Training Institutes of Asia and the Pacific and APDC, and through participation of representatives of these organizations in meetings and conferences organized by EROPA. Exchanges of publications also promote closer linkages with these organizations.

13. THE FOUNDATION FOR THE PEOPLES OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC

(Category II)

Aims and purpose of organization

The Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific (FSP), founded in 1965 as The Foundation for Emerging People, had as its goal "to assist the growth of non-governmental organizations in emerging nations". Its purpose was to do this by providing resources and technical assistance so that local communities could solve their own problems through their own structures.

Changes in geographical membership

During the period 1990 to 1993, FSP members in Australia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu, Kiribati, Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Samoa and Canada joined in an 11-nation consortium with the FSP parent agency in the United States to form the Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International (FSPI). FSPI was incorporated in Papua New Guinea and has its headquarters in Fiji, where it maintains close relations with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations bodies and specialized agencies such as the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Development Fund for Women.

During 1990-1993, FSP experienced dramatic growth in its geographical membership in the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Board of Directors of FSP voted to form a new division - Counterpart Foundation Inc. - for its operations in non-Pacific Island nations. Counterpart/Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific currently has partner members in the Russian Federation, the Republics of Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus and is actively setting up new members in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan.

Changes in sources of funding

During the period 1990-1993, there were substantial changes in the sources of funding for the Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific. New sources included the MacArthur Foundation and the Lounsbery Foundation (United States), the United States Department of State and Department of Defense humanitarian assistance and excess property programmes, and international donor agencies like CEBEMO in the Netherlands and MISEREOR in Germany.

Cooperation with international non-governmental organizations in consultative status

In the period 1990-1993 FSP signed a memorandum of understanding for partnership work in environment and conservation with the Worldwide Fund for Nature/World Wildlife Foundation.

Participation in United Nations meetings and conferences

The Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific/Counterpart participates in the annual briefings of the Department of Information of the United Nations Secretariat and attends all relevant meetings of the General Assembly. In addition, FSP/Counterpart has participated in all of the preparatory meetings for the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

The Foundation for the People of the South Pacific/Counterpart Foundation has been cooperating with United Nations programmes, bodies and specialized agencies in the following activities:

(a) In 1991, in close collaboration with UNDP, FSP/Counterpart launched a Pacific-wide consortium, the Pacific Islands Association of NGOs (PIANGO). This regional NGO consortium of national NGO consortia has between 300 and 400 members in the island nations of Micronesia, Melanesia and Polynesia;

(b) FSP/Counterpart has also provided substantial support to another Pacific NGO consortium, the South Pacific Association for Family Health (SPAFH), which has a board of directors consisting of the Directors of Health of 11 Pacific member nations. As a specialist family-planning and AIDS agency, SPAFH has achieved considerable recognition and works in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund;

(c) The Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific/Counterpart works closely with the United Nations Children's Fund in Kiribati, Vanuatu, Fiji and Solomon Islands in child survival and vitamin A deficiency programmes;

(d) The Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific/Counterpart has a memorandum of understanding for joint activities with the South Pacific Environmental Programme (SPREP), a UNDP-funded regional programme in the Pacific Island nations;

(e) The secretariat for the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States asked the Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific to be the lead NGO in putting together a delegation of Pacific NGOs to the April 1994 Conference in Barbados. FSP has been active since the Rio Conference at the United Nations meetings leading up to the Global Conference, will lead a delegation of 25 NGOs at the Conference and will be intimately involved in the Conference itself.

14. FOUNDATION FOR THE RIGHTS OF THE FAMILY

(Category II)

Introduction

The Foundation for the Rights of the Family (PRODEFA), with its International Secretariat of 21 members dispersed across Africa, America, Asia, Australia and Europe, is a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, category II. In July 1992, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) established official relations with PRODEFA in accordance with article II of UNESCO's directives on foundations.

The aims and purpose of PRODEFA are to reinforce the vital role of families in society. To this end, PRODEFA (i) promotes study and research groups on family issues; (ii) organizes congresses and meetings; and (iii) enhances the values of families from social, educational, ethical, legal, religious and political standpoints. Since 1982, PRODEFA has been mainly engaged in promoting a declaration on the roles, responsibilities and rights of the family as the basic unit of society.

PRODEFA is in permanent contact with the Spanish Ministry for Social Affairs, as a source of funding and mutual information.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies

Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the United Nations Secretariat

PRODEFA is in close contact with the Coordinator for the International Year of the Family.

In 1989, PRODEFA prepared a compilation entitled "The family and human rights: a review of United Nations instruments, reports and statements", which has been widely distributed during United Nations inter-agency and other meetings and to international non-governmental organizations.

In May 1992, the Coordinator for the International Year of the Family, 1994, awarded to PRODEFA a testimonial "for long-standing commitment to and active involvement in preparations for the International Year of the Family"; another such testimonial was granted to the General Secretary of the International Secretariat of PRODEFA.

Commission for social development

PRODEFA attended the thirty-second and thirty-third sessions of the Commission for Social Development. Prior to those sessions, PRODEFA submitted written statements on related items on the agenda. At both sessions, oral statements were made, focusing on family issues and the possibility of a declaration on the family.

During the thirty-third session, PRODEFA, in collaboration with the Chairman of the Vienna Committee of Non-Governmental Organizations on the Family, informed some of the delegations about the work being done by a working group of the Committee in connection with a declaration on the family. As a result, a paragraph was included in the draft resolution submitted by Germany and supported by another 25 countries, which was unanimously adopted by the Commission for Social Development.

Preparatory meetings of the United Nations for the International Year of the Family

PRODEFA has attended the following meetings (during which its Chairman or Secretary General made oral statements and distributed documentation): (i) for Europe and North America (26-30 April 1993, Valletta); (ii) for Asia and the Pacific (24-28 May 1993, Beijing); (iii) for Latin American and the Caribbean (10-14 August 1993, Cartagena, Colombia).

Contacts with the United Nations in New York

The Chairman of PRODEFA visited United Nations Headquarters in May 1990.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

PRODEFA has had personal contacts with the Director-General of UNESCO and is permanently represented in Paris at the NGO/UNESCO Group on the Family.

Committee of Non-Governmental Organizations on the Family, Vienna

PRODEFA has been a member of this Committee since its creation in 1985, attends all its meetings (held twice a year) and seminars at the United Nations Office at Vienna, collaborates with several of its working and task force groups, is in permanent contact with the Committee Executive Secretariat for the International Year of the Family and exchanges information and experience with about 100 NGO members of the Vienna Committee of Non-Governmental Organizations on the Family.

PRODEFA was a leading member of a special group of NGOs created in November 1985 by the Committee of NGOs on the Family, with the purpose of preparing a text as the basis for a declaration on the rights and responsibilities of families.

With a view to ensuring that no individual rights were forgotten or contradicted in such a document, PRODEFA made a survey of 58 United Nations instruments, reports and statements, entitled "The family and human rights", which was used as a reference book by the group.

The group met twice a year at Vienna and had two special meetings in Brussels in July 1990 and July 1992; during the latter meeting, consensus was reached on a text entitled "Guiding principles on the family", which was approved by the full Committee of Non-Governmental Organizations on the Family.

15. GENERAL CONFERENCE OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

(Category II)

Aims and purpose

As the highest administrative body of the Seventh-day Adventist Church and its 44,00 subsidiary organizations, the General Conference coordinates, regulates and manages a growing enterprise in more than 204 countries and areas around the world. During the past four years, membership has grown from about 6 million to over 8 million. Total contributions to the church exceeded US$ 1 billion per year.

The mission of the church is to proclaim to all people the everlasting gospel as described in the Holy Bible. Acknowledging that development of mind and character is essential to God's redemptive plan, the Church promotes the growth of a mature understanding of a relationship to God, His Word and the created universe. Affirming the biblical emphasis on the well-being of the whole person, the church makes the preservation of health and the healing of the sick a priority, and, through its ministry to the poor and oppressed, cooperates with the Creator in His compassionate work of restoration.

Report on activities

To accomplish this mission, the Seventh-day Adventist Church operates 5,551 schools (primary to graduate), 161 hospitals and 433 clinics, orphanages and nursing homes. Books and journals on Christian principles (mostly health, educational and family-oriented materials) were sold around the world for US$ 83 million in 1992. The Christian Record Service, a subsidiary organization, renders help to over 75,000 blind, hearing-impaired and physically disabled individuals in 76 countries and conducts summer camps for an average of 15,000 handicapped children each year. The Home Study Institute offers primary through college courses for 5,000 active students in about 70 countries. Griggs University, a component of the Home Study Institute accredited by the National Home Study Council, offers degrees in several majors.

The Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), the humanitarian arm of the church, operates in over 100 countries. Working with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the Red Cross and other organizations, it distributed food and relief supplies to people living in the Ural Mountain district of the Russian Federation; critical relief supplies such as tents, blankets, medicines, water and food to earthquake victims in India in 1991 and 1993 and in southern California in 1993; and relief for famine victims in Nepal, Bangladesh, India, Mexico and the United States. A wide range of developmental projects, including mother/child health, community development, water projects, agricultural projects, institutional development and training are carried out in the developing countries.

Countries with ADRA child-survival projects include the Sudan, Pakistan, Bolivia, Nicaragua and Mozambique. These projects combine immunizations, health screenings and education to improve the health of hundreds of thousands of children.

In 1992 and 1993, ADRA delivered relief packages to desperate families in Sarajevo and ran a postal system in and out of that city, enabling thousands of separated families to communicate with one another. The value of materials distributed by ADRA in the past four years averaged US$ 36 million per year.

The humanitarian work done by ADRA is supplemented by Maranatha, an organization of volunteers who construct buildings for schools, orphanages, hospitals, youth camps, chapels etc. in Central, South and North America, Europe, Asia and Africa. In the past four years, this organization constructed 228 buildings as gifts to many countries and localities. The General Conference has been coordinating volunteer services overseas, averaging 525 persons per year who go abroad for periods of one to two years.

The General Conference participates in the war against smoking. For 35 years its Five-Day Stop-Smoking seminars have been conducted by thousands throughout the world, helping millions of people. Most recently, seminars and training session have been conducted in China, where it is estimated that 500 million people use tobacco.

Besides acute health care, the General Conference also emphasizes preventive care through education in nutrition classes, exercise classes, stress management seminars and the like. A position statement on the environment was adopted by a plenary of the General Conference to enlist concern by members, students, friends, neighbours and radio listeners for the physical world.

In addition, Adventist World Radio, with 18 major transmitters (over a thousand hours per week in 30 major languages), broadcasts messages on health, family life, youth problems and children's needs and offers lessons in English as a second language. A number of college radio stations and hundreds of radio stations are under contract to broadcast the messages.

The General Conference Women's Ministry has been working closely with the United Nations. This appendage participated in the World Forum for the International Year of the Family (IYF) in 1993 in Malta and had its events listed on the United Nations IYF calendar. Thousands of leaders in the local women's organization have been promoting grass-roots participation in IYF in 1994.

The General Conference actively participates in human rights activities, having membership in the New York NGO Committee on Freedom of Religion or Belief, and the Association internationale pour la défense de la liberté religieuse is active in the Commission on Human Rights. In June 1993, the organization attended the World Conference on Human Rights. In the past three years, the General Conference has had a significant supportive role in two large conferences on religious freedom, sponsored by the International Association for Religious Liberty: in Nairobi in 1991; and at Suva, Fiji, in 1993. This Association also co-sponsored three religious liberty conferences with the International Academy for Freedom of Religion and Belief, in Tirana and Budapest in 1992 and in Moscow in 1993.

/...

16. HOUSEWIVES IN DIALOGUE

(Category II)

Housewives in Dialogue (HinD) is an educational charity for advancing the education of the public by research into race and community relations, with particular reference to women, and by the publication of such research. The name "Housewives in Dialogue" reflects the organization's focus on women in their capacity as unwaged workers in the family and the community, and on race and community relations as a major part of women's unwaged work. HinD promotes and carries out research; maintains a reference library and archives; publishes books, articles, pamphlets and audio-visual materials; organizes meetings, seminars, workshops and exhibitions; runs the King's Cross Women's Centre in London, which serves as a base for continuous dialogue among women of different ethnic and social backgrounds; and exchanges information with individuals and with women's organizations nationally and internationally. Since 1990, HinD has strengthened its communications with the following countries: Barbados, Guyana, India, Ireland, the Philippines and Trinidad and Tobago.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings

Representatives of HinD participated in the following:

(a) Thirty-fourth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, Vienna. HinD made an oral and a written statement;

(b) Facilitated two workshops at the NGO consultation, "Making the Forward-looking Strategies work", Vienna, 22-23 February 1990;

(c) Eighteenth General Assembly of the Conference of NGOs in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, Geneva, 28-31 October 1991;

(d) First meeting of the NGO Planning Committee for the International Conference on Population and Development, Geneva, 29 October 1991;

(e) NGO Planning Committee for Forum '95, Beijing, 1991 to the present;

(f) ECO'92 Public Forum, organized by the Centre for Our Common Future in cooperation with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, New York, 29 February 1992. HinD made an oral and a written statement, "Counting women's work for development and the environment";

(g) Priorities 95: Global Issues for Women - Bay Area Forum and Fair, 4-5 June 1993, co-sponsored by the Department of Women's Studies, University of California, and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), HinD's representative was a workshop resource person;

/...

(h) NGO Consultation on NGO Preparations for the World Summit for Social Development, New York, 21 October 1993;

(i) Meetings of the Employment, Management and Entrepreneurship Working Group and the Health Working Group of the NGO Committee on the Status of Women, New York, November-December 1993;

(j) Meeting of the NGO Committee on the Status of Women, New York, 18 November 1993. HinD's representative made an oral statement;

(k) Meetings of the Process Task Force of the NGO Committee on the Status of Women, New York, December 1993;

(l) Inter-sessional Working Group of the Commission on the Status of Women, New York, December 1993. HinD submitted a written statement on the draft Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

On 8 March 1990, HinD organized a public forum, "Counting women's work for health in the inner city", publicizing the "Healthy cities project" of the World Health Organization.

HinD submitted a paper entitled "Women's unwaged work - the heart of the informal sector", to the INSTRAW Consultative Meeting of Experts on Macro-Economic Policy Analysis of Women's Participation in the Informal Sector, Rome, 18-22 March 1991.

At the tenth session of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, HinD circulated recommendations 16 (X) and 17 (X) on counting women's unremunerated work, and corresponded with the Committee on this issue.

In September 1993, HinD was granted association with the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat.

Other relevant activities

HinD's priority has been to circulate information relevant to the implementation of paragraph 120 of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, in which it is stated that women's unremunerated work should be counted in the national accounts, economic statistics and gross national products of member States. To this end, HinD activities have included:

(a) Circulating information to the public and reporting to women's networks and organizations on the United Nations Decade for Women and its follow-up;

(b) Documenting progress on the implementation of paragraph 120 at government and grass-roots levels internationally;

(c) Serving as consultants for the Pilot Study on Unwaged Work in Trinidad and Tobago, undertaken by the 16 English-speaking Caribbean and CARICOM countries for their subregional report to the Fourth World Conference on Women;

(d) Publishing fact sheets on Black and immigrant women, single mothers, women's poverty, and housework, and an annotated bibliography of United Nations and other reference materials on women' unremunerated work for use in multicultural academic programmes;

(e) Carrying out research on (i) methodologies for evaluating women's unremunerated work; (ii) women's and girls' unwaged work and double/multiple working day, including their contribution to sustainable development, for a cross-cultural analysis; (iii) women's experience and views on the use of solar cookers, in order to explore the relationship between women's access to technology and race and community relations; (iv) shifts in the international debate on population control and reproductive rights before and since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 1992;

(f) Contributing to international conferences: (i) Counting Women's Work: Activism and Academe, Pitzer College, Claremont, California (April 1992); (ii) International Time Off for Women Conference, Discovering Women 1492-1992 - Counting 500 Years of Unwaged and Low-waged Work, London (November 1992); (iii) International Conference on the Measurement and Valuation of Unpaid Work, Ottawa, Canada (April 1993).

17. THE HOWARD LEAGUE

(Category II)

1. The Howard League was founded in 1866 to work for humane and effective reform of the penal system. It was named after the first penal reformer, John Howard, to commemorate his national and international work.

2. The Howard League has a permanent representative at the United Nations Office at Vienna and in New York. In addition, the League sent representatives to the following:

(a) Preparatory meeting for the eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Vienna, 1990;

(b) Eighth United Nations Congress, Havana, 1990. The Vice-Chairman and Council member distributed a paper about juveniles and crime and organized a meeting on standards;

(c) United Nations conference in Minsk, 1991;

(d) United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders conference on abolition, Costa Rica, 1993. The Director gave a paper on abolition of penal custody for juveniles;

(e) Preparatory meeting for the ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Vienna, 1994.

3. The Howard League has published several reports aimed at encouraging the implementation of United Nations standards. These have been submitted to the Government of the United Kingdom and are published with a press release.

The Rights of Prisoners (1991) was produced for the Human Rights Committee in connection with its consideration of the United Kingdom Government's third report on the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Rights and Standards for Prisoners (1992, 20 pp.) called for legally enforceable minimum standards to be enshrined in new domestic legislation.

State of the Prisons: 200 Years On (London, Routledge 1991, 210 pp.) comprised essays on the state of prison systems in 10 countries around the world.

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1993) was an open letter to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, criticizing the United Kingdom Government's record on progress towards implementation.

4. The Howard League Council has set up a subcommittee to coordinate the League's international activities. The main focus of its work is to keep a watching brief on the United Nations Commission on Human Rights and to encourage the implementation of relevant United Nations conventions in the United Kingdom

/...

and world wide. The Chairman of the committee wrote to the Chairman of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities offering to provide detailed research findings for its investigation into commercially managed prisons.

5. The Howard League is developing its international links bilaterally. The League has welcomed many international visitors during the past four years to its London offices, and these informal meetings always focus on how best to adhere to United Nations codes and standards for the treatment of prisoners. These meetings have included prison governors and human rights activists from Lesotho, Guyana, Pakistan and many other countries.

In 1991, the League held a three-day conference on European penal issues, at which its representative at the United Nations Office at Vienna made a statement.

6. The Howard League works for the abolition of capital punishment world wide. It distributes a booklet entitled The Case against Capital Punishment, which refers to international human rights standards. During 1992 and 1994, the League participated in national debates about abolition, focusing on parliamentary votes.

18. INDIGENOUS WORLD ASSOCIATION

(Category II)

The aims of the Indigenous World Association are to provide education about the application of international human rights initiatives, law and processes and to promote the rule of law domestically and internationally in relation to the rights of indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities and uprooted peoples, and to inform those groups and the general public in various countries about the achievements and work of the United Nations system in those fields. The means of achieving these aims include: documentation and information in English and Spanish; organization of conferences, seminars and other forums; emergency meetings on urgent situations; consultation with Governments, international and intergovernmental organizations and organs, private institutions and religious bodies, regarding the rights of vulnerable peoples; participation in the work of the Commission on Human Rights and the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, and its Working Group on Indigenous Populations.

The Indigenous World Association has sent large delegations of indigenous representatives to the annual meetings of the Commission on Human Rights, the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the Subcommission's Working Group on Indigenous Populations. At each meeting, oral and written statements were made. Representatives of the organization monitored the General Assembly's Third Committee during each of the years under review. A representative participated in the meetings of the Working Group on Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities, which were held during the annual session of the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva.

The Indigenous World Association participated in the International Labour Conference, in Geneva, in the years under review.

The Indigenous World Association has cooperated closely with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). A representative of the organization was invited to observe the situation of indigenous refugees in Honduras on a number of occasions during the period under consideration. The Indigenous World Association has provided five articles to UNHCR's Refugees on the topic of indigenous refugees.

Information was provided to Governments and non-governmental organizations in support of all resolutions on the rights of indigenous peoples.

The organization has consulted and cooperated with numerous officials of the United Nations Secretariat, in particular with those in the Centre for Human Rights in Geneva and the Working Group on Indigenous Populations. The organization provided materials requested by the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations.

The Indigenous World Association sponsored representatives of the Innuit (Eskimo) people at the 1990-1994 meetings of the International Whaling Commission.

The Indigenous World Association has a growing concern about the increase of indigenous communities becoming refugees and being relocated. In this regard, the organization has cooperated with a number of institutions in field-level collaboration and joint sponsorship of meetings, seminars and studies. A representative of the organization participates in the Refugee Studies Programme, Oxford University, to assist in the development of a section on indigenous refugees. The representative is a member of the Editorial Board of the Journal for Refugee Studies, which is associated with the Programme and is published by Oxford University Press.

The organization has been active in promoting the human rights of indigenous and other vulnerable peoples. A report on "The cultural legitimacy of human rights in Latin American indigenous perspectives" was presented to the International Conference on Human Rights in Cross-Cultural Perspectives, organized by the College of Law, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Canada, on 12-14 October 1989. The report was published in 1991, along with other papers from the Conference, in book form. The organization cooperates closely with Human Rights Advocates, an NGO in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, in organizing panels and other forums, and with the United Nations Association of San Francisco.

Papers were presented on indigenous peoples' human rights at the following international conferences: the State of the World's Indigenous Peoples, University of California, October 1992; the Association of Learned Societies of Canada, in 1990-1992.

The Indigenous World Association collaborates closely with the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues (ICIHI), supported in its founding by General Assembly resolution 37/201 (1982). A representative of the Indigenous World Association was a member of the drafting group for the ICIHI report, Indigenous Peoples: A Global Quest for Justice. During 1993-1994, specialists in the organization investigated the human rights of indigenous peoples in the republics of the former Soviet Union.

The Indigenous World Association worked during the period under consideration to observe a year and decade for indigenous peoples, which was implemented in 1992 and 1993. The organization has participated in all the activities organized surrounding those events.

19. THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS INTERNATIONAL

(Category II)

The aims and purpose of the Institute of Cultural Affairs (ICA) International are to promote socio-economic change and self-sufficiency in communities in developing countries; to provide training and planning assistance for grass-roots projects carried out with local communities; to strengthen the institutional capacity of indigenous governmental and non-governmental organizations and to provide training in management and organization development. The Institute provides technical assistance for the initiation and implementation of locally designed development projects. Training is provided to strengthen the capacity of Southern NGOs in management training and institutional development. ICA International conducts programmes in the following countries or areas: Jamaica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Venezuela, Hong Kong, Republic of Korea, Taiwan, Province of China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Samoa, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Mauritius, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Egypt.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, conferences and other United Nations meetings

ICA International participated in the following conferences:

(a) International Conference on Popular Participation in the Recovery and Development Process in Africa, Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, 12-16 February 1990. The organization's Secretary General and staff from Zambia attended;

(b) World Conference on Education for All, Jomtien, Thailand, 5-9 March 1990. The organization's staff from Malaysia attended;

(c) United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1992. The organization's President and staff from Brazil attended;

(d) Conference on Governmental and Non-Governmental Cooperation in the Field of Human Settlements, The Hague, 2-6 November 1992. The organization's Secretary General attended.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes, bodies and specialized agencies

During the period 1990-1993, the organization's Secretary General participated in the annual meetings of the NGO Consultative Group of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, Rome, as a member of the Consultative Group.

/...

The organization's staff in Egypt worked with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to develop a health caretakers manual for UNICEF during the period 1991-1993. Physicians' use of participatory methods in Quema Governate were reviewed in 1992. A primary health-care evaluation was conducted in 1993.

Other relevant activities

World Bank

The organization's representatives facilitated a five-day (13-17 August 1992) Diagnostic and Strategic Planning Seminar for Grupo Tactico Amazona, the Amazon Planning Group, a network of 280 Brazilian NGOs. The seminar was held at Manaos, Brazil, and was funded by the World Bank to finalize a three-year proposal for Amazon conservation. The organization's representatives conducted a pre-funding assessment of management capacities in Brazilian "extractive reserves". This assessment was conducted in the States of Acre, Rondonia and Amapa in May and June 1993. It was funded by the World Bank as part of a pilot project for the protection of the Brazilian tropical rain forests, funded by the G-7 countries.

World Bank, Economic Development Institute

The organization's staff helped design and facilitate, together with a selected group of Latin American consultants, the first seminar of strategic planning for NGOs of Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held at San Jose, Costa Rica, from 1 to 6 June 1992. NGOs from 19 countries, mostly in Latin America, were represented.

United Nations Development Programme, Programme Development and Support Division

The organization's main representative designed and facilitated a brainstorming session on the role of UNDP in poverty alleviation, which was held in New York on 8-9 December 1993 and was attended by selected staff and consultants.

20. INSTITUTE OF INTERNAL AUDITORS, INC.

(Category II)

Introduction

The Institute of Internal Auditors, Inc. (IIA) is a non-profit membership organization consisting of 50,000 members throughout the world. IIA has as its objective to be the primary international professional association, organized on a worldwide basis, dedicated to the promotion and development of the practice of internal auditing. This includes, but is not limited to, the following: (a) providing, on an international scale, comprehensive professional development activities, standards for the practice of internal auditing, and certification; (b) researching, disseminating and promoting to its members and to the public throughout the world, knowledge and information concerning internal auditing, including internal control and related subjects; (c) establishing meetings worldwide in order to educate members and others about the practice of internal auditing as it exists in various countries throughout the world; (d) bringing together internal auditors from all countries to share information and experiences in internal auditing and promoting education in the field of internal auditing.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations meetings

At the twenty-third meeting of Representatives of the Internal Audit Services of the United Nations Organizations and Multilateral Financial Institutes, the Institute of Internal Auditors, Inc. presented a definition of management audit. The members of the Joint Consultative Group on Policy (JCGP) subsequently decided to adopt this recommended definition. Further, the working group reviewed and discussed the standards which were recommended by IIA and adopted by the Internal Audit Services of the United Nations. The working group recommended that these standards be unanimously adopted by all JCGP organizations, namely, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

Cooperation with United Nations programmes, bodies and specialized agencies

IIA, together with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), sponsored an operational audit course in Vienna on 23-27 April 1990. Internal auditors from the following United Nations bodies also participated in the programme: United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA); United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and Internal Audit Division of the United Nations Office at Geneva.

In cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), three IIA programmes were held in Rome, as follows: on fraud detection and investigation for internal auditors, 1 February 1993; on operational auditing, 8-12 February 1993 and on writing internal audit reports that sell, 15-17 December 1993.

The World Health Organization (WHO) held an IIA operational auditing course, at Geneva, from 14 to 18 June 1993.

The United Nations Development Programme sponsored an IIA report writing course, in New York, on 23-24 September 1993.

Other relevant activities

The Institute also conducted programmes for the World Bank, in Washington, D.C., and the Asian Development Bank in Manila, as follows:

(a) World Bank:

Tools and Techniques for Beginning Auditors, 25-27 March 1991;

Operational Auditing and Negotiation Skills for Auditors (combination of two programmes into one course), 20-24 April 1992;

Writing Internal Audit Reports that Sell, 8-10 September 1993;

(b) Asian Development Bank:

Fraud Detection and Investigation for Internal Auditors, 15-17 November 1993;

Operational Auditing, 17-20 November 1993.

/...

21. INTERNATIONAL ABOLITIONIST FEDERATION

(Category II)

Background

The International Abolitionist Federation (IAF) was founded in England in 1875 by Josephine Butler, an eminent Victorian feminist. It was granted consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, category II, in 1952 and later with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the Council of Europe. It has a close working relationship with the Centre for Human Rights of the United Nations Secretariat and the World Health Organization, in Geneva, the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the United Nations Secretariat, in New York, and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the International Year of the Family secretariat, in Vienna. It works closely with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) in Lyon, France. It has permanent representatives at the United Nations in New York, Geneva and Vienna.

Objectives

Its objectives are (a) to prevent the traffic in persons, the exploitation of prostitution of others, all forms of discrimination based on gender and state regulation of prostitution in any form; and (b) to promote public awareness and understanding of the problems of prostitution and related crimes (through congresses, regional conferences and publications) and social rehabilitation of the victims of traffic in prostitution (by sponsoring projects for education, training and health care).

Activities

IAF has national sections, affiliated branches and individual members in more than 30 countries. It was one of the first NGOs that campaigned vigorously against the social problems of traffic in persons and sexual exploitation of women and children, particularly in prostitution.

Every three years, IAF organizes an international congress, each time in a different country, to enable its affiliated organizations and international members to assess the prevailing global situation of the phenomenon of prostitution and sexual exploitation of adults and children, pornography, drug trafficking and violation of human rights.

IAF organized its thirtieth Triennial International Congress at the Centre for Human Rights, Geneva, on 17-20 September 1990. The Congress was inaugurated by Mr. Jan Martenson, the then Director-General at the United Nations Office at Geneva. The title of the Congress was "Exploitation of prostitution: violation of human rights". The Government of Switzerland supported and participated in the Congress. In addition, UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO and INTERPOL actively supported and participated in the Congress. There were 250 participants from 43

/...

countries, among which were many national and international NGO representatives, from both developed and developing countries. The Congress resolutions were distributed to United Nations agencies, national Governments, NGOs and motivated individuals for the dissemination of information and the implementation of appropriate measures to prevent social crimes.

IAF actively participates in a number of United Nations Commissions, such as those on the Status of Women, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Narcotic Drugs, and Human Rights and in the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery. The objectives of IAF are based on four important United Nations conventions: (a) the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, of 10 December 1948; (b) the Convention for the Suppression of Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others of 2 December 1949; (c) the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 18 December 1979; and (d) the Convention on the Rights of the Child, of 20 November 1989.

IAF publishes newsletters (three times a year) and records of triennial congresses and regional conferences in English, French, German and Spanish for the global dissemination of information through United Nations agencies, international institutions, governmental and non-governmental organizations, educational institutions and motivated individuals.

IAF has also organized regional conferences - one in Africa (Abidjan) in 1991 and one in Latin America (Sao Paulo) in 1993, with United Nations support and participation. The African National Congress was held in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, from 4 to 7 November 1991, on the theme "Culture, sex and money: their impact on women and children". The Latin American Regional Conference was held in Sao Paulo, Brazil, from 15 to 18 February 1993, on "Violence, power and sexual slavery: women and children are primary victims".

IAF sponsors projects and contributes grants to its affiliated NGOs in developing countries to help promote activities in the areas of health care, nutrition, adult education and rehabilitation through income-generating activities to help the victims of various social crimes, of which sexual exploitation and prostitution are the worst.

In 1991, IAF sponsored technical cooperation projects for the rehabilitation of victims of sexual exploitation in Haiti, Taiwan Province of China, India and Nepal. It supported and gave a grant to the Swiss movement of End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism (ECPAT).

In 1992, it sponsored three projects in India to help the victims of prostitution, supported and made contributions to the French movement of End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism (ECPAT), and sponsored a project in Brazil to help the activities of a rehabilitation centre for street children, in Recife-Pernambuco.

In 1993, IAF sponsored three new projects to help the children of prostitutes in India and one project in Sao Paulo, Brazil, to help the young victims of prostitution, and provided grants and support to the French movement of ECPAT for preventing sex tourism.

/...

IAF is a voluntary organization and has to raise funds from United Nations agencies, foundations and national Governments for its annual action programmes. All its international committee members, including officers, work in a voluntary capacity.

IAF remains in regular contact with the United Nations Offices in New York, Geneva and Vienna. IAF also has close contacts with various national Governments and other donors.

IAF activities are directly related to the stated objectives of the United Nations, such as (a) prevention of the violation of human rights, trafficking in persons and trafficking in illicit drugs, prostitution, sexual abuse and violence; (b) promotion of education, health care and dissemination of information to eradicate illiteracy, discrimination and all contemporary forms of slavery.

/...

22. INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION

(Category II)

Description, aims and objectives

The International Air Transport Association (IATA) is the world trade organization of scheduled airlines, numbering 225 members as of May 1994. It was established in 1945 by a special Act of the Canadian Parliament as the successor to the International Air Traffic Association, founded at The Hague in 1919. The Association is currently headquartered jointly in Geneva and Montreal.

The Articles of Association define the aims of IATA as follows:

(a) To promote safe, regular and economical air transport for the benefit of the peoples of the world, to foster air commerce and to study the problems connected therewith;

(b) To provide means for collaboration among air transport enterprises engaged directly or indirectly in international air transport;

(c) To cooperate with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and other international organizations.

The primary reason for the establishment of IATA was, therefore, to establish permanent and close liaison with ICAO and, to that end, maintain a headquarters in Montreal. IATA is represented at meetings of the General Assembly, the Council of ICAO and its subordinate bodies, the Air Navigation, Air Transport and Legal Committees. The Association participates fully on all panels and working groups established by ICAO to formulate standards and recommend practices in a variety of fields associated with international air transport. Key topics include work in connection with the Committee on Aviation Environmental Protection (CAEP), Future Air Navigation Systems (FANS), transport of dangerous goods, security, machine-readable passports, computer reservation systems and statistical collection and evaluation.

The Association's relations with other bodies of the United Nations system and the specialized agencies are either general in scope or of a specialized or technical nature.

Relations of a general nature

IATA participates as an observer at meetings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) of interest to air transport, including work on privatization and land-locked and island developing countries.

IATA attended the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992, and continues to follow the work of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). IATA maintains relations with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic and Social Commission for

Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

In the area of tourism cooperation, IATA is an active member of the Affiliate Members Group of the World Tourism Organization (WTO) and attends meetings of WTO and its Commissions for Africa and for Europe.

Air transport is vitally interested in the liberalization of international trade in services and IATA is in close liaison with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Relations of a technical or specialized nature

In conjunction with the IATA training scheme referred to as the Programme for Developing Nations Airlines (PDNA), since 1987, IATA has been active in a training project funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), involving airlines of the developing island States of the South Pacific. It has also been involved with UNDP on aviation projects in Africa.

IATA maintains official relations with the World Health Organization and its regional offices and attends seminars and working groups dealing with subjects relating to aviation medicine, including air travel and disease dissemination, vaccine development, aircraft disinfection, HIV and drug screening, food hygiene, carriage of disabled and invalid passengers etc.

IATA participates in the work of the Universal Postal Union on matters pertaining to conveyance rates and postal security.

The Association's Live Animals Regulations governing the air transport of domestic animals, have been adopted by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and the International Office of Epizootics (OIE).

Air cargo is part of the overall trade between nations, requiring close coordination with the Customs Cooperation Council (CCC) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE). For many years, IATA has worked with ECE on EDIFACT standards development. A joint IATA/CCC project to develop recommendations for automated interfaces between customs and air carriers is of particular significance. In developing standard messages for cargo transport automation, IATA has aligned data elements with the United Nations Trade Data Elements Directory (UN/TDED). Close cooperation also exists with the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

IATA has also maintained close contact with the International Telecommunication Union, the World Meteorological Organization (particularly the Commission on Aeronautical Meteorology) and the World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference in developing and ensuring data interchange standards, frequency allocation and use of satellites in various applications.

/...

23. INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF WOMEN - EQUAL RIGHTS-EQUAL RESPONSIBILITIES

(Category I)

The International Alliance of Women - Equal Rights-Equal Responsibilities (IAW) was formally constituted at a congress in Berlin in 1904 as the International Women's Suffrage Alliance. The original purpose, as expressed at that meeting, "to insure that all women be vested with all political rights and privileges of electors", has been expanded and refined as follows:

(a) To secure all such reforms as are necessary to establish a real equality of liberties, status and opportunities between men and women, and to work for equal partnership between men and women in all spheres of life;

(b) To urge women to accept their responsibilities and to use their rights and influence in public life to ensure that the status of every individual, without distinction of sex, race or creed, shall be based on respect for the person, the only guarantee for individual freedom and peace;

(c) To promote a better quality of life and good understanding among peoples.

Additionally, the Declaration of Principles states that:

(a) The Alliance acknowledges that achieving the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, is necessary to attain a society based on political, economic and social justice in an interdependent world;

(b) The Alliance affirms the principles of the United Nations instruments on human rights and reaffirms its abhorrence of any discrimination on grounds of sex, race, colour or creed, whenever and wherever it occurs;

(c) IAW aims for worldwide adoption and implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

The work of the United Nations and its programmes is fully supported by IAW, and continues to be a priority for the more than 60 affiliates and associate societies. During the period under review, affiliates in Ukraine and the Russian Federation became members.

A team of permanent representatives in New York, Geneva and Vienna work closely with the appropriate secretariats of the United Nations family, including the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization at each location. Representatives have been appointed in other locations where consultative status has also been granted, namely, in Paris with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and in Rome with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

/...

IAW representatives also work closely with other NGOs on various NGO committees such as the NGO Committee on the Status of Women, the NGO Committee on Human Rights, the NGO Committee on Sustainable Development, the NGO Committee on the Family and the NGO Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women.

Economic and Social Council

IAW representatives in New York and Geneva attended the spring and summer sessions of the Council from 1990 to 1992, as well as the substantive session of 1993, in Geneva. Written statements were submitted jointly with other NGOs at each of the sessions. Oral statements were also made, at the spring sessions at United Nations Headquarters, on the questions of the advancement of women and human rights.

Commission on the Status of Women

IAW representatives in New York and Vienna, as well as the president and other officers, attended the thirty-fourth through thirty-seventh sessions of the Commission. IAW joined with other NGOs in presenting written statements at each session. IAW representatives also made oral statements at the sessions. In addition, IAW participated in the NGO consultations held in conjunction with the meetings of the Commission. IAW is on the Planning Committee for the NGO Forum, to be held in Beijing in 1995, parallel to the Fourth World Conference on Women.

Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

IAW has had teams of observers at the ninth through twelfth sessions of the Committee. During the ninth and eleventh sessions, the IAW representative, as the convenor of the working group on equality (of the NGO Committee on the Status of Women), organized discussion meetings with experts on the implementation of the articles of the Convention. The discussions in 1990 focused on article 16, in the light of the International Year of the Family and the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The question of the number and the seriousness of the reservations to the Convention was one of the subjects taken up at the discussion meetings in 1992.

World conferences

IAW has had teams of observers and/or representatives of its affiliates at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, in Rio de Janeiro, in June 1992, and at the World Conference on Human Rights, in Vienna, in June 1993. IAW also participated in the Preparatory Committee meetings prior to the two Conferences. IAW representatives also attended the European Population Conference and the meetings of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Population and Development, held in Cairo in September 1994.

Workshops and seminars related to the work of the United Nations

1991	Workshop on population, Japan
	Seminar on the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Denmark
1992	Seminar entitled "Parity democracy - the contemporary concept of democracy and gender equality", Greece
	Workshop on the girl child
	Workshop on women's rights and peace
1993	Seminar on environment and development, Zambia

Publications

The International Women's News (the journal of IAW) is published quarterly. Every issue includes information and articles on the United Nations.

24. INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION AGAINST PAINFUL EXPERIMENTS ON ANIMALS

(Category II)

The International Association against Painful Experiments on Animals (IAAPEA) was established in 1969 to coordinate the activities of groups throughout the world opposed to the use of animals for experimental purposes and to encourage the development of procedures and techniques which not only replace the use of animals but promote safer and more reliable results.

Currently, the Association has 57 affiliate organizations in 28 countries and has developed a network of individual representatives in a further 10 countries where no national organizations exist to promote objectives similar to those of the Association.

During the period under review, there has been no substantial change in sources of funding for the Association and its continues to rely on support from sympathetic individuals and affiliation fees from member-societies. It receives no financial assistance from any governmental source.

One of the principal objectives of IAAPEA is to expose the cruel and unethical treatment of animals during experimental procedures, especially in countries where there is no organized opposition to the use of animals for research, and to encourage the development and adoption of humane alternative methods of research. To this end, the Association has embarked on a series of educational initiatives, which can be summarized as follows:

Promotion of humane research

Recognizing that the lack of human tissue is often cited as the reason for its neglect as a research medium to replace the use of animals, IAAPEA launched a scheme to enlist the cooperation of commercial companies to provide facilities for their own tissue banks so that human material is available for research whenever it is needed. Concomitant to this approach, the Association also launched a "Humane Research Donor Card" scheme with the objective of ensuring the availability of human tissue for experiments, thus leading to reduced animal usage, decreased costs, more reliable drug research and increased safety of products. These initiatives received enthusiastic support from many scientists, including surgeons, neurologists and drug researchers, and the "Donor Card" scheme has been adopted in the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Italy and is currently under active consideration elsewhere.

The Association has coordinated the financial sponsorship by its member-societies of humane (non-animal) research programmes throughout the world. Such programmes have included those concerned with in vitro toxicology and bio-medical research, and the production of a series of computer programs for use in schools as alternatives to the dissection of animals for teaching purposes. Assistance has also been given by the Association to its Russian member-society for the establishment of a laboratory in Moscow for the study and development of alternative non-animal research.

The Association has been active in promoting the International Charter for Health and Humane Research, which was devised by IAAPEA as a means of educating the public, politicians and the media about the unreliability of animal experimentation as a system of research and which stresses the positive benefits of alternative approaches. The Charter has been issued in English, Russian, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian.

The Association has commissioned surveys into the use of animals in Argentina, Portugal and Greece, all of which showed that insufficient attention has been devoted to humane and more relevant alternative approaches and that little recognition has been given to the fact that animals often fail to mimic human responses.

Production of video films

"The Parliament of the Doomed" was designed to introduce the subject to audiences world wide, showing the cruelty inseparable from animal tests and the advantages to be gained from the adoption of alternative non-animal approaches to research. Originally made in English, other language versions of the video have subsequently been issued in Italian, Russian, Spanish, Portuguese and Norwegian.

"Creatures of God", a film using Islamic theological teachings to influence the better treatment of animals by the Muslim community, issued at the end of 1989, has been vigorously promoted during the period under review. Originally made in Arabic, an English subtitled version has subsequently been issued.

Exhibitions

Exhibitions have been organized in Singapore, the Russian Federation and Portugal under the title "They Also Share This World". They are designed to raise consciousness regarding the need for the humane treatment of animals. Particular emphasis was given to the use of animals for experimental purposes.

Publications

By means of a financial grant, IAAPEA has sponsored the launch of the first journal in Chile devoted to raising consciousness of animal welfare problems, and has maintained publication of its own bulletins and newsletters.

The Association has sought to bridge the divide between scientific interests using animals in research programmes and those who oppose the practice, by sponsoring scientific seminars and symposia. These have been held in Italy, Greece, Sweden, Portugal and the United States of America.

The Association does not, at present, have a permanent representative in New York but is actively seeking to appoint such a representative in the near future. However, contact has been maintained with the secretariat of the Non-Governmental Organization Section of the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development and visits to United Nations Headquarters for discussions have been made by the Association's Secretary-General and its Campaigns Director.

/...

25. INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PORTS AND HARBORS

(Category II)

Objective

The International Association of Ports and Harbors (IAPH) is a not-for-profit, non-governmental world-wide association of port authorities, founded in 1955 in Los Angeles. It currently comprises some 350 members, mostly of public port authorities, covering 84 countries and territories throughout the world.

Its principal objective, as laid out in its Constitution, is to develop and foster good relations and cooperation among all ports and harbours of the world by promoting greater efficiency of all ports and harbours through the exchange of information on new techniques and technology relating to port development, organization, administration and management.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and conferences and other United Nations meetings by the organization's representatives

International Maritime Organization

The organization was granted consultative status with the International Maritime Organization (IMO) in October 1967.

In 1990, IAPH participated in the following activities:

(a) The organization's representative attended the third meeting of the Group of Experts on the Annexes to the London Dumping Convention, London, 15-19 January;

(b) The organization's liaison officer attended the twenty-ninth session of the IMO Marine Environment Protection Committee, London, 12-16 March;

(c) The organization's liaison officer attended the International Conference on the Revision of the 1974 Athens Convention, under the aegis of IMO, London, 26-30 March, and submitted thereto the organization's information note on the conference subject;

(d) The organization's representatives attended the thirteenth meeting of the Scientific Group of the London Dumping Convention, 23-27 April, and submitted thereto an information document entitled "Matters relating to the disposal at sea of dredged material";

(e) The organization's representative attended the sixty-second session of the IMO Legal Committee, London, 2-6 April;

(f) The organization's liaison officer attended the sixty-third session of the IMO Legal Committee, London, 17-21 September;

/...

(g) The organization's representative attended the thirteenth Consultative Meeting of Contracting Parties to the London Dumping Convention, 29 October-2 November, and submitted thereto the organization's position paper entitled "Consideration of the report of the Scientific Group on Dumping: matters related to the disposal at sea of dredged material".

In 1991, the organization's activities included the following:

(a) The organization's representative attended the sixty-fourth session of the IMO Legal Committee, London, 18-22 March;

(b) The organization's representative attended the sixty-fifth session of the IMO Legal Committee, London, 30 September-4 October;

(c) The organization's representative attended the fourteenth Consultative Meeting of Contracting Parties to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (London Dumping Convention), London, 25-29 November, and submitted thereto a paper entitled "Precautionary approach and London Dumping Convention".

In 1992, IAPH participated in the following activities:

(a) The organization's representative attended the sixty-sixth session of the IMO Legal Committee, London, 16-20 April. Major items of relevance to the organization were: draft HNS convention, maritime liens and mortgages, Protocols to the 1969/1971 Oil Convention, the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, application of the 1969 CLC (or Oil) Convention in cases of base bottom charters;

(b) The organization's representatives attended the fifteenth meeting of the Scientific Group of the London Dumping Convention, London, 11-15 May;

(c) From 9 to 12 November, IMO organized an International Symposium on Transport of Dangerous Goods, in Tokyo, at which the organization took part as a co-sponsor and presented relevant papers (both oral and written);

(d) The organization's representative attended the fifteenth Consultative Meeting of Contracting Parties to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (London Dumping Convention), London, 9-13 November, and submitted thereto the organization's paper entitled "Consideration of the report of the Scientific Group on Dumping";

(e) The organization's representative attended the Conference on the Revision of the 1969 Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage and on the 1971 Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, London, 9-11 November.

In 1993, IAPH activities included the following:

(a) The organization's liaison officer attended the IMO Facilitation Committee, 26-30 April;

(b) The organization's report on the disposal of dredged material (1987-1990), prepared in 1992, was presented to the sixteenth meeting of the Scientific Group of the London Dumping Convention, 10-14 May;

(c) The organization's liaison officer attended the IMO Maritime Safety Committee, 24-28 May;

(d) The organization's liaison officer attended the IMO Council meeting, 14-18 June;

(e) The organization's liaison officer attended the IMO Technical Cooperation Committee, 17 June;

(f) The organization's liaison officer attended the IMO Marine Environment Protection Committee, 5-9 July;

(g) The organization's representative attended the sixteenth Consultative Meeting of Contracting Parties to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (London Dumping Convention), London, 8-12 November, and submitted thereto the organization's position paper on amendments to the Convention and its Annexes;

(h) The organization's position paper on monetary erosion of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) SDR and the accounts of limitations of liability in maritime transport was submitted to the IMO Secretary-General, in December, to call attention to the detrimental effects of monetary erosion.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The organization was granted consultative status with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in August 1973.

The organization's representative attended an informal meeting of port jurists, held at the initiative of UNCTAD, in Geneva from 18 to 20 November 1991.

The organization's representative attended a diplomatic conference, organized jointly by IMO and UNCTAD, in Geneva from 19 April to 6 May 1993, to draw up and to adopt a new maritime law international convention on maritime liens and mortgages.

The organization's representative attended and chaired a meeting of the UNCTAD Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Ports, in Geneva on 25-29 October 1993.

United Nations Environment Programme

The organization was granted observer status with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in June 1991.

The organization's liaison officer attended the third session of the UNEP Governing Council, in Nairobi, from 3 to 5 February 1992.

/...

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

In August 1991, the organization's representative submitted to Mr. Maurice Strong, Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the organization's position paper on the consideration of marine pollution prevention strategies for the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, Geneva, 12 August to 4 September 1991.

In response to the UNEP questionnaire on dangerous chemical substances, in preparation of a list of environmentally dangerous chemical substances harmful at the global level, the organization submitted its recommendations for the management of dredged material to prevent pollution to the fourth session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, New York, 2 March to 3 April 1992.

26. INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN IN RADIO AND TELEVISION

(Category II)

Aims and purposes

The international Association of Women in Radio and Television is a professional organization with a world-wide membership of women actively engaged in the electronic media or in fields closely allied to broadcasting. The aims of the Association are to work to improve the quality of the media, to promote the entry, development and advancement of women in the media and to further the position and status of all women by raising the awareness of the privilege of free speech and utilizing member access to media to broadcast issues of interest and concern to and about women.

Membership

The membership of the Association is found world wide. During the past four years, there has been an increase in members from the developing countries. Members are found in more than 30 countries. Members represent themselves and/or their respective broadcasting companies/employers.

Affiliations

The International Association of Women in Radio and Television is a member of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Committee (CONGO). A representative of the Association is a Board member of the NGO Committee on the Status of Women, in New York; serves on the Executive Board of the Committee for UNIFEM; regularly attends press briefings and confers with other NGO representatives on an ongoing basis. Representatives of the Association attended the Commission on the Status of Women, Vienna, March 1992; the Commission on Human Rights, Vienna, June 1993; the preparatory meetings for the Fourth World Conference on Women, New York, Vienna and Bangkok; and the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development.

Cooperation

A representative of the United Nations is invited to speak at the Association's biennial conference.

Other relevant activities

The International Association of Women in Radio and Television meets for a biennial conference under a conference theme with reference to major topics usually coinciding with international years designated by the United Nations as follows:

/...

In 1990, in New York (at United Nations Headquarters) and in Washington, D.C.: "Literacy and ageing". Excerpts of radio and television programmes and news reports on this subject were produced and reported, and broadcasts by members in their countries were reviewed by conferees and guests. The Director of UNESCO gave the keynote address;

In 1992, in Stockholm: "Refugees: people on the move". A representative of UNHCR delivered the keynote address. Once again, excerpts from television and radio programmes focused on refugees - a global issue - the flight and plight of refugees due to war, famine and economic conditions.

Publications

"Network" is an index of professional women for media projects put together by the Association. It is a register of media women throughout the world willing to share their professional knowledge wherever needed and available for media projects.

"IAWRT-Newsletter" is published three to four times a year and contains, inter alia, information and reports on various United Nations activities by members who have attended United Nations events.

The "Bulletin" is devoted to the last conference of the Association and is compiled every second year.

Funding

The income of the organization is derived from membership dues, which are collected on an annual basis.

The Association received funding from UNESCO to underwrite some costs of printing and distributing "Network" and to finance travel and costs for members from developing countries.

27. INTERNATIONAL ASTRONAUTICAL FEDERATION

(Category II)

The International Astronautical Federation (IAF) is a non-governmental organization of national societies and institutions interested in rocketry and the development of space exploration. Founded in 1950, the Federation now has 127 members in the following 45 countries: Argentina (2), Australia (2), Austria (2), Bangladesh, Belgium (2), Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada (3), China (2), Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France (12), Germany (8), Greece, Hungary, India (2), Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Italy (7), Japan (5), Liechtenstein, Mexico, Netherlands (4), Norway (2), Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation (4), Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Spain (5), Sweden (4), Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (6), United States of America (27), Uruguay and Yugoslavia (2).

The purposes of the Federation, as set forth in the Constitution are:

(a) To foster the development of astronautics for peaceful purposes;

(b) To encourage the dissemination of technical and other information concerning astronautics;

(c) To stimulate public interest in, and support for, astronautics through the various media of mass communications;

(d) To encourage participation in astronautical research or other relevant projects by international and national research institutions, universities, commercial firms and individual experts;

(e) To create and foster as activities of the Federation academies, institutes and commissions dedicated to continuing research in all aspects of the natural and social sciences relating to astronautics and the peaceful uses of outer space;

(f) To convoke international astronautical congresses, symposia, colloquia and other scientific meetings;

(g) To cooperate with appropriate international and national governmental and non-governmental organizations and institutions in all aspects of the natural, engineering and social sciences related to astronautics and the peaceful uses of outer space.

The governing body of the Federation is the General Assembly, which meets once a year during the annual Congress organized by the Federation.

The executive body is the Bureau, consisting of the President and eight Vice-Presidents who are elected every two years by the General Assembly, and the last-retired President. The Presidents of associated bodies created by the Federation, the International Academy of Astronautics (IAA) and the

International Institute of Space Law (IISL) and the General Counsel are non-voting members of the Bureau. The Bureau usually meets twice a year.

In 1993, the Federation reviewed the structure of its technical committees which are responsible for organizing the various sessions of the congresses. As a consequence of this restructuring, IAF now has 26 technical committees and subcommittees as follows: Astrodynamics, Earth Observations, Space and Natural Disaster Reduction, IAF/IAA Life Sciences, with Space Physiology and Medicine Subcommittee, Space and Planetary Biology and Biophysics Subcommittee, Human Factors Subcommittee, Biotechnology and Life Support Subcommittee, Management, Material and Structures, Microgravity Sciences and Processes, Satellite Communications, Space and Education, with Student Activities Subcommittee and Supervised Youth Rocket Experiments (SYRE) Subcommittee, SOLAR Sail Working Group, Space Exploration, Space Power, with Power System Experimentation Working Group 1, Nuclear Reactor Space Power Systems Working Group 2, Power from Space Working Group 3, Space Propulsion, Space Station, Space Systems, Space Transportation. Their Chairmen serve on the International Program Committee. Congresses are organized every year in a different country, upon the invitation of one of the IAF national members. The Congress is open to any individual from any national who wishes to participate. In 1991 the Congress was held in Montreal, Canada, in 1992, in Washington, D.C., in 1993, in Graz, Austria. This year, the Congress will take place in Jerusalem, from 10 to 14 October 1994. The theme of the Congress is: "Space and cooperation for tomorrow's world". In addition to the technical sessions, there will be plenary sessions at noon and in the evening. Prior to the Congress, from 6 to 9 October 1994, in Jerusalem, there will be an IAF/United Nations workshop on "Benefits of space technology for the developing world – from economic growth and environmental protection".

The Federation maintains close contacts with the United Nations and several other organizations of the United Nations system concerned with astronautics and the peaceful uses of outer space. Since 1976, the Federation has had observer status with the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS). In this capacity, the Federation has regularly participated in COPUOS sessions, as well as the sessions of its two subcommittees, the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, and the Legal Subcommittee.

In recent years, cooperation between the Federation and the United Nations has been growing steadily. The Federation produced with the Committee on Space Research (COSPAR) two specialized reports on various approaches that the United Nations might take in providing assistance to developing countries in realizing the benefits of space technology, including opportunities for the exchange of information, contacts between scientists, development of infrastructure and improvement of the level of education for graduates and post-graduates, and on environmental effects of space activities, with particular emphasis on space debris. For several years, the Federation has prepared annual reports on the development of space technology. Another kind of cooperation with the United Nations has been developed since 1985, when the Federation was invited to organize every year during the sessions of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee of COPUOS, together with COSPAR, symposia on specific topics. In 1991, IAF and COSPAR prepared a joint symposium on space technology protection of the Earth's environment: development of endogenous capabilities, in particular in the developing countries and in the context of International Space

Year, in 1992 on applications of remote sensing for mineral water, biological and agricultural resources, in 1993 on space-based communications global systems and new services, and in 1994 the subject will be space applications for disaster prevention, warning, mitigation and relief.

Furthermore, the Federation has category B consultative status with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and consultative status with the World Meteorological Organization and maintains official relations with the World Health Organization. Moreover, the Federation has good working relations or contacts with a number of international organizations such as the International Federation of Automatic Control (IFAC), the International Aeronautical Federation (FAI), the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Council of Scientific Unions, the International Labour Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency, some of which have consultative status either with the United Nations or with other organizations of the United Nations system.

IAF continues to present at its annual congresses the Allan D. Emil Memorial Award for International Cooperation in Astronautics for an outstanding contribution in space science, space technology, space medicine or space law. The Award is donated by the family of the late Allan D. Emil. IAF also continues to give a student award to a student who presents the best paper at the Congress. IAF also gives, since 1992, the L. G. Napolitano Award to a young scientist who has significantly contributed to the advancement of aerospace science, and the F. G. Malina Award to an educator involved in space science.

The American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics produces for IAF preprints of the Congress papers, which are sold during its annual congresses.

The Federation has published the proceedings of its congresses since 1951. Selected papers from its congresses appear regularly in special issues of *Acta Astronautica*, the journal of the International Academy of Astronautics.

The Federation is financed by dues paid by its members, by a share of the registration fees of its annual congresses, by income from its publications and by specialized reports requested by the United Nations.

/...

28. INTERNATIONAL BAR ASSOCIATION

(Category II)

Principal aims

The principal aims and objectives of the International Bar Association (IBA) are: to encourage the discussion of problems relating to professional organization and status; to promote an exchange of information between legal associations world wide; to support the independence of the judiciary and the right of lawyers to practise their profession without interference; to keep abreast of developments in the law, and to help in improving and making new laws.

Membership

IBA currently represents some 16,000 individual lawyer members in 163 countries and 154 law societies and bar associations, together representing more than 2.5 million lawyers.

IBA liaison officers with the United Nations

Liaison officers appointed in New York, Geneva and Vienna keep IBA advised on a frequent basis of developments of interest to international lawyers. Reports are published regularly in the Association's journals, the International Business Lawyer and the International Legal Practitioner.

Discussion of United Nations-related topics at IBA conferences

Conferences were held in Montreal, Canada, in June 1991 (attended by some 400 lawyers), in Hong Kong in October 1991 (attended by 1,500 lawyers), in Cannes, France, in September 1992 (some 2,800 lawyers attended) and in New Orleans, United States of America, in October 1993 (at which 2,500 lawyers were present). Topics discussed included the international and national claims procedures before the Compensation Commission established by Security Council resolutions 687 (1991) and 692 (1991) relating to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait; the relation of national laws to the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods; recent developments in the work of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT) to implement a universal franchise code; the liability regime of the Multi-Model Transport Operator under the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) rules; the resolutions adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, June 1992; developments regarding the UNIDROIT draft convention on art thefts; and progress in establishing public procurement systems in Eastern Europe and the developing countries based on the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) Model Law and World Bank standards.

/...

Speakers included staff from the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the United Nations Secretariat, UNIDROIT, the United Nations Working Group on Indigenous Populations, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Geneva, the Office of the United Nations Secretary-General, and the Secretary of UNCITRAL.

Links between IBA special committees and United Nations bodies

Each of the following committees has appointed one or more members to act as liaison officer with the United Nations body specified. The role of these officers is to keep the United Nations advised of IBA activities likely to be of interest and to inform his or her committee of United Nations activities relevant to the area of interest of the committee. Reports on developments are regularly published in the committee's newsletters.

Committee	United Nations body
Maritime and Transport Law	UNCTAD and UNCITRAL
Antitrust and Trade Law	UNCTAD
Arbitration	UNCITRAL
Banking Law	UNCITRAL
Environmental Law	UNEP
Human Rights	United Nations Centre for Human Rights
Sales of Goods	UNIDROIT
Labour Law	ILO
Construction Law	UNIDO, UNCITRAL
Multinational and Foreign Investment Policy	UNCTC, UNCTAD
Franchising	UNIDROIT
Space Law	United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
Criminal Law	United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and Centre for Human Rights
Cultural Property	UNIDROIT
Business Crime	United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch

IBA representation at United Nations meetings

The Banking Committee was represented at the UNCITRAL Congress in New York in May 1992; the Sales of Goods Committee at the UNCITRAL Intercountry Trade Working Group meeting, New York, September 1991, at the twenty-fifth session of UNCITRAL, Vienna, July 1993, and at the meeting of the UNCITRAL Working Group on International Contract Practices, New York, May 1993. The Franchising Committee was represented at the meeting of the Subcommittee of the Governing Council of UNIDROIT to plan the future work of UNIDROIT in connection with international franchising, Rome, June 1993; the Cultural Property Committee at meetings of UNIDROIT to draft a convention on stolen and illegally exported cultural goods, Rome, 1992 and 1993; the Human Rights Committee at a number of preparatory meetings for the World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, June 1993 and at the Conference itself. The Maritime and Transport Law Committee was represented at the July 1992 Congress at United Nations Headquarters, New York, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of UNCITRAL. The Chairmen of the Criminal Law and Business Crime Committees visited the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the United Nations Secretariat, Vienna, in June 1992, to discuss the possibility of cooperation in the United Nations working group on environmental crime. The Business Crime Committee was represented at a further meeting in February 1993. The Environmental Law Committee was represented at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Brazil, June 1992; the Family Law Committee organized a programme at the first World Congress on the Family and Children's Rights, organized by the United Nations Secretariat of the International Year of the Family, at Sydney, in July 1993. The Construction Law Committee was represented at the sixth session of the UNCITRAL Working Group on the Model Law on Procurement, in Vienna, December 1991, and at the twenty-fifth anniversary meeting of UNCITRAL, New York, May 1993. The Criminal Law Committee was represented at a meeting to contribute to the development of criminal law, organized by the European Community, the Council of Europe, the United Nations Centre for Human Rights and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, at Siracusa, in November 1991, at the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch preliminary meetings, in Siracusa and Haiti, in autumn 1991, and at regional preparatory meetings in Vienna in February and in Amman in March 1994 for the ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, in 1995.

Other activities

Following expressions of concern made to IBA that individuals in some South Asian countries were unaware of where or how they could file a claim with the United Nations Commission at Geneva for losses arising from the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, IBA wrote to the national bars in those countries, giving full information and sample claim forms, and requesting that they advertise this information in their local papers.

In October 1993, a meeting was held between members of the secretariat of UNIDROIT and officers of the IBA Franchising Committee to finalize the composition of a study group to prepare a uniform instrument involving some form of uniform franchise legislation to be submitted to Governments of the member

/...

States of UNIDROIT for adoption. Officers of the Franchising Committee are expected to be members of the study group.

At the invitation of the Ankara Bar, Turkey, the immediate past-Chairman of the Cultural Property Committee addressed their seventieth anniversary celebrations on the draft UNIDROIT convention on stolen and illegally exported cultural goods.

29. INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

(Category I)

The principal purpose of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) is the promotion of international trade and investment, open markets for goods and services, the free flow of capital, and entrepreneurship and free enterprise. In the period 1990-1993, a new local chapter of ICC (National Committee) was organized in Chile, bringing the total number of National Committees to 60. In addition, local Chambers of Commerce and individual business enterprises in the following countries (where no National Committee has been organized) became "direct members" of ICC: Hungary, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Slovenia, Croatia, Armenia, Ukraine, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Nauru, Romania and Russian Federation.

During the period under review, ICC attended all sessions of the following bodies:

(a) The Economic and Social Council, New York and Geneva;

(b) The Commission on Transnational Corporations, New York;

(c) The Intergovernmental Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting, New York;

(d) The Commission on Sustainable Development, New York;

(e) The Commission on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, New York;

(f) The Commission on Science and Technology for Development, New York;

(g) The Committee on Natural Resources, New York;

(h) The Population Commission, New York;

(i) The Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, New York;

(j) The Governing Council of UNDP, New York and Geneva;

(k) The High-Level Committee on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, New York;

(l) The Governing Council of UNEP, Nairobi;

(m) The Economic Commission for Europe, Geneva.

ICC also participated in the sessions of the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD and, since the eighth session of UNCTAD, in meetings of the Board's Standing Committee on Development of the Service Sectors in Geneva, and the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, in New York and Vienna and in the New York sessions of its Working Groups on International Contract Practices, the New International Economic Order and Electronic Data Interchange.

It was represented at the following:

(a) The eight session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Cartagena;

(b) The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro;

(c) The special observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of UNCITRAL, New York;

(d) The Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change, New York and Geneva;

(e) The Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for the Elaboration of an International Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa, New York.

ICC made oral statements in the following meetings:

(a) The Economic and Social Council on aspects of the world economic situation;

(b) The Commission on Transnational Corporations, on the role of transnational corporations in the world economy;

(c) The Committee on NGOs, on consultative arrangements with NGOs under Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV);

(d) The Governing Council of UNEP, on the business community's role in helping implement UNEP's work programme;

(e) The eighth session of UNCTAD, giving business views on issues before the Conference;

(f) The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, on the role of the private sector in sustainable development;

(g) The observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of UNCITRAL, on the contribution of ICC to the development of private international law and international commercial arbitration.

ICC entered into two "Framework Agreements", with UNDP and the Department for Development Support and Management Services of the United Nations Secretariat, respectively, for joint cooperation to promote private entrepreneurship and strengthen private sector business and trade organizations in developing countries and countries in transition to a market economy. It

/...

also arranged, under the WHO Food Safety Programme, for the distribution through private sector channels of WHO's brochure on Food Safety for Travelers.

ICC continued to maintain broad informal contacts with the relevant departments of the United Nations Secretariat and with UNEP, UNCTAD and UNCITRAL. In 1992, UNCITRAL recommended that Governments encourage and facilitate the use of ICC's so-called "INCOTERMS", a glossary of standardized terms for use in international contracts of sales. During the period covered by this report, its top officers also paid three visits to the United Nations Secretary-General to inform him of ICC activities in furtherance of United Nations objectives. A statement by the Secretary-General on the roles of the private and public sectors in promoting growth and development was delivered to the thirty-first ICC Congress, in Cancun, Mexico by the Under-Secretary-General of the Department for Development Support and Management Services, in October 1993. Of particular note is the annual session of the ICC-United Nations/GATT Economic Consultative Committee, which brings together leading businessmen from around the world and senior United Nations and agency officials for a discussion of current issues of mutual interest.

ICC members were regularly kept informed of developments in the United Nations system of interest to business and industry, including decisions taken and resolution adopted, through a variety of channels, including oral/written reports by ICC delegations to United Nations and agency meetings; ICC's quarterly journal, Business World, which frequently includes articles and commentary on United Nations system activities pertinent to business; and the IGO Report, which appears at least six times a year and is devoted largely to reviewing developments in the United Nations and its specialized agencies related to the conduct of international business.

30. INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS

(Category II)

The activities of the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) in the four years 1990 to 1993 have continued to be directed at promoting the observance, respect for and implementation of human rights, and at matters relating to the violations of human rights and international standard-setting.

A great number of activities concerning the promotion and protection of human rights and the observance of the Rule of Law have taken place within the United Nations pursuant to the consultative status enjoyed by ICJ with the Economic and Social Council. These have included making reports and oral and written interventions, lobbying governmental delegates and members of United Nations bodies in support of proposals put forward and attending United Nations committee meetings.

The subjects covered have included the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights; indigenous populations; slavery and slavery-like practices; principles for the protection of persons under any form of detention or imprisonment; enforced or involuntary disappearances; administrative detention; the draft declaration on the administration of justice; the elimination of racial discrimination; economic, social and cultural rights and the right to development; and other situations of human rights violations.

Some of the main activities are summarized below:

United Nations Human Rights Award

At the ceremony on Human Rights Day, 10 December 1993, ICJ was one of a group of organizations awarded the United Nations Award for Outstanding Achievements in the Field of Human Rights.

World Conference on Human Rights, June 1993

ICJ participated actively in the regional meetings (Tunis, 1992; San José and Bangkok, 1993), in a meeting of experts in Turin and in meetings of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights.

ICJ contributed to the World Conference by submitting a proposal for the establishment of an international penal court and a study on United Nations human rights mechanisms.

Indigenous populations

ICJ organized two seminars, one in Guatemala in 1992 and the other in Oruro, Bolivia in 1993, to mark the International Year of Indigenous People, 1993.

Enforced or involuntary disappearances

In 1988, ICJ proposed a draft Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances to the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities Working Group on Detention, and in March 1990 convened a three-day meeting of the members of the Working Group on Detention, persons active in the preparation of the draft, as well as governmental representatives and members of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances. The General Assembly adopted the Declaration in November 1992.

ICJ prepared comments and observations for the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances on the question of impunity, in 1991.

In 1992, ICJ organized, jointly with the Commission nationale consultative des droits de l'homme (France), an international conference on the question of impunity. It was hoped that the report of that conference would make a useful contribution to the Subcommission's study on the impunity of the perpetrators of violations of human rights.

Administration of justice/independence of the judiciary and protection of lawyers

In 1990, the ICJ Centre for the Independence of Judges and Lawyers (CIJL) organized a seminar on the independence of the judiciary, in New Delhi, in collaboration with the United Nations Centre for Human Rights.

The initiatives of ICJ have led the United Nations to designate a Special Rapporteur on the independence of the judiciary and to undertake a study on impunity for human rights violators, in 1992.

CIJL submitted at each session of the Subcommission, its report on the harassment and persecution of judges and lawyers all over the world (later called "Attacks on Justice").

CIJL participated actively in the eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Officers, in Havana, in 1992, and at the subsequent meetings of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in Vienna in 1992 and 1993.

Working Group on a draft optional protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

ICJ participated actively in this Working Group with a view to presenting the draft optional protocol to the Commission on Human Rights, in 1992 and 1993.

Right to development

Oral intervention was made by ICJ at the forty-ninth session of the Commission on Human Rights, in 1993, developing the idea of extreme poverty as an obstacle to the enjoyment of human rights and emphasizing the need to approve

/...

an optional protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, introducing the rights of individuals to submit communications.

Gross and systematic violations of human rights

A report on Myanmar was submitted to the Commission on Human Rights in February 1992.

ICJ submitted a study on Chile, Argentina and Uruguay to the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in 1992, for its study on the rights to compensation and indemnification. A report on trials in Dili, East Timor and Jakarta, Indonesia, was submitted to the Subcommission in August 1992.

The report on the trial of Xanana Gusmao (East Timor) was submitted to the Subcommission in August 1993. An intervention on "comfort women" was made to the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery in May 1993 and to the Subcommission in August 1993.

A study of the legal system in Iraq was submitted to the Commission on Human Rights in February 1994.

On many occasions, ICJ has made oral and written interventions on situations with which it has been concerned, particularly at the Commission on Human Rights and its Subcommission.

Elimination of racial discrimination

ICJ attended a round-table discussion on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, 21 March 1991.

Rights of the child

ICJ, together with Defence for Children International and the International Association of Penal Law, organized a joint seminar on the rights of the child, in Siracusa, Italy, in September 1990.

In September 1993, ICJ organized, jointly with AGHS Law Associates, an Asian seminar on children's rights, in Lahore, Pakistan.

ICJ has submitted information to the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

Working Group on Arbitrary Detention

ICJ has submitted several cases to this Working Group.

Application of international human rights norms at the domestic level

In 1993, seminars and training courses directed at judges, prosecutors and lawyers were organized in Montevideo, in Buenos Aires and La Paz.

United Nations Human Rights World Campaign

ICJ has been cooperating with the Centre for Human Rights in this programme and members of ICJ staff participated as experts in human rights training courses in Chile, Italy, Swaziland, Angola, Namibia, Mozambique and Lesotho.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

WHO

ICJ attended the WHO Global Programme on AIDS Management Committee in April 1990.

UNHCR

ICJ participated at a colloquium on problems and prospects of refugee law, organized by UNHCR and the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva, in May 1991. ICJ staff regularly attended the annual session of the UNHCR Executive Committee.

ILO

ICJ staff regularly attended the annual session of the ILO Conference.

Information

ICJ publishes a twice-yearly Review (in English, French and Spanish), and annual CIJL Yearbook (in English, French and Spanish), an annual Attacks on Justice (in English) and a quarterly Newsletter (in English).

These contain, as a regular feature, reports of meetings of the Commission on Human Rights and its Subcommission, the Human Rights Committee and other United Nations meetings. Important United Nations documents are reproduced in full or in summary in the "Basic Texts" section of the ICJ Review or as appendices to the CIJL Yearbook.

/...

31. INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

(Category II)

Introduction

The International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID) was established as a scientific and technical non-governmental international organization, dedicated, inter alia, to improve land and water management for the enhancement of the world-wide supply of food and fibre for all people.

The objectives of ICID are to stimulate and promote the development and application of the arts, sciences and techniques of engineering, agriculture, economics, ecology and social science in managing water and land resources for irrigation, drainage, flood control and river training and/or for research in a more comprehensive manner, adopting up-to-date techniques.

ICID accomplishes its objectives by:

(a) An interchange of information among its National Committees;

(b) Holding periodical world congresses, regional conferences and other technical meetings;

(c) Organizing studies and experiments;

(d) Publishing technical literature in the form of conference proceedings, special publications, bulletins etc.

(e) Cooperating with other international organizations whose interests and activities are analogous or related to and/or consistent with the objectives of ICID.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings

In the years 1990-1993, ICID was represented at the following United Nations conferences or meetings:

1990

(a) Informal planning meeting for the Conference on Hydrological Services in Africa, 1991, UNESCO headquarters, 14 March;

(b) Ninth session of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Hydrological Programme, UNESCO headquarters, 19-24 March;

(c) Sixteenth Ministerial Session of the World Food Council, Bangkok, 21-24 May;

/...

(d) Tenth meeting of the WHO/FAO/UNEP/UNCHS Panel of Experts on Environmental Management for Vector Control, FAO headquarters, 3-7 September;

(e) Second World Climate Conference, Geneva, 29 October-7 November;

(f) Ninety-eighth session of the FAO Council, Rome, 19-30 November.

1991

(a) Seventh session of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, United Nations Headquarters, 28-31 May;

(b) Seventeenth Ministerial Session of the World Food Council, Helsingor, Denmark, 5-8 June;

(c) Ninety-ninth session of the FAO Council, Rome, 10-21 June;

(d) Special High-level Meeting of the Economic and Social Council, Geneva, 4-5 July;

(e) Annual Conference of the Department of Public Information for Non-Governmental Organizations, United Nations Headquarters, 11-13 September;

(f) Eleventh meeting of the WHO/FAO/UNEP/UNCHS Panel of Experts on Environmental Management for Vector Control, Kuala Lumpur, 21-25 October.

1992

(a) International Conference on Water and the Environment, Dublin, Ireland, 26-31 January;

(b) Twenty-fourth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Santiago, 8-15 April;

(c) Twenty-seventh session of the Economic Commission for Africa/ Eighteenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Economic Development and Planning and thirteenth meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole, Addis Ababa, 20-23 April;

(d) Tenth session of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Hydrological Programme, Paris, 6-11 July;

(e) Tenth session of the Commission for Basic Systems of the World Meteorological Organization, Geneva, 2-13 November.

1993

(a) UNESCO/WMO/ICSU International Conference on Hydrology - Towards the Twenty-first Century: Research and Operational Needs, Paris, 22-26 March;

(b) Intergovernmental meeting on the World Climate Programme, Geneva, 14-16 April;

/...

(c) Eleventh session of Regional Association III (South America) of the World Meteorological Organization, Asunción, 22 September-1 October.

ICID has circulated the highlights of the above meetings to all its National Committees to keep them informed of the activities of the United Nations agencies in areas of interest to them.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

ICID gives high priority to cooperation with international organizations whose interest and activities are analogous to its objectives. ICID has consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, category II, special consultative status with FAO and consultative status with WMO. The Commission is a category A liaison member of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), Technical Committees 113 and 23 and a founding member of the International Union of Technical Associations and Organizations (UATI). In 1993, ICID and the International Irrigation Management Institute (IIMI) signed a revised and expanded memorandum of understanding for closer collaborative arrangements in the field of irrigation management. ICID cooperates closely with UNESCO, the World Bank, UNDP, UNEP, WHO, the Economic Commissions for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean and regional development banks.

All these organizations were invited by icid to participate in the fourteenth International Congress on Irrigation and Drainage (Rio de Janeiro, 1990) and the fifteenth International Congress on Irrigation and Draining (The Hague, 1993). Sixteen international organizations, including, FAO, ILO, the International Programme for Technology Research in Irrigation and Drainage (IPTRID), ISO, the Mekong Committee, UNEP and the World Bank were represented at the fifteenth ICID Congress at The Hague.

The representatives of these organizations, having cooperated in activities of common interest with ICID, have permanent observer status on the ICID technical committees and working groups. The number of committees/working groups with which the various organizations were associated are: FAO (12); IPTRID (2); ISO (3); UNDRO (1) and World Bank (8).

ICID and FAO are cooperating in the revision of the FAO Guidelines on Crop Water Requirements.

ICID is collaborating with ISO and FAO in the development of minimum standards for micro-irrigation systems to be used in developing countries.

The Commission and the World Bank are cooperating on the International Programme for Technology Research in Irrigation and Drainage. The ICID central office now forms a part of the IPTRID central network.

Actions in implementation of United Nations resolutions

The dominating global event of 1992, the Earth Summit, was of direct concern to ICID. Soon after that Conference, copies of the full text of chapter 18 of Agenda 21 were circulated to all National Committees of ICID. The Commission has prepared a 10-point action programme to implement the Agenda 21 recommendations.

The United Nations General Assembly adopted resolution 47/193 declaring 22 March of each year World Day for Water, ICID was one of the signatories to the proposal submitted to the United Nations for the observance of that day. ICID National Committees participated actively in the celebrations on the first World Day for Water, in 1993.

32. INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF CHRISTIAN FAMILY MOVEMENTS

(Category II)

The International Confederation of Christian Family Movements (ICCFM) has as its purpose the promotion and protection of family life as a witness to Christian faith and values. ICCFM achieves this by supporting and encouraging its national member movements. These exist in more than 40 countries throughout the world, with a membership of over 60,000 couples and 6,000 single persons. National member Christian Family Movements (CFM) follow programmes using a common process, that is, to observe family situations within their countries, to judge based on their faith/values, and to act accordingly. At the international level, ICCFM conducts World Assemblies every three years to maintain direction and commitment. ICCFM participates in various international and regional functions and structures related to family life. Contact has recently been made with several family-life associations in Europe. The Associacao Familias in Portugal has applied for membership. In addition, association with family-life organizations in Austria, Slovakia, Poland and Germany are a future possibility.

ICCFM does not receive funding for its ongoing programmes from any sources. All programme activities at the international, national and local levels are performed and funded by volunteers. There are no paid staff.

The initial contact of the International Confederation of Christian Family Movements with the Economic and Social Council took place in 1991. Its representatives to the United Nations in New York visited the New York Liaison Office of the United Nations Office at Vienna. The purpose of this visit was to establish ways in which ICCFM could participate in the International Year of the Family (IYF). As a result, the ICCFM Continental representatives for Europe were appointed representatives to the United Nations Offices at Geneva and Vienna and worked on the Vienna NGO Committee on the Family in preparation for the IYF. They attended all meetings of that Committee as well as the European/North American Regional Conference (April 1993) and the world NGO Forum (November 1993), both held in Malta. They facilitated the South America regional meeting at the World Forum. The Christian Family Movement of Malta actively worked on behalf of both conferences. ICCFM was among the organizations which received official recognition for its contribution to the International Year of the Family. As a member organization of the Vienna NGO Committee on the Family, ICCFM was a signatory to that Committee's submission to the Commission for Social Development (February 1993).

The representatives to the United Nations in New York attended the Economic and Social Council round table on understanding the role of international NGOs, held in New York in April 1992.

In support of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992, the ICCFM theme for its World Assembly of Families, held in Mexico in 1992, was "Families of the Earth: creating new covenants in a changing world". Its purpose was to link the ecological crisis in the world with Christian faith and moral responsibilities. ICCFM conducted a survey among its member movements to examine their views on stewardship of the Earth. ICCFM responded to the UNFPA Global Population Assistance Survey, in 1992, and to the questionnaire received from the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Development at the request of the Economic and Social Council.

The ICCFM Continental representatives for Europe represented the Movement at the International Symposium of NGOs/UNESCO, in preparation for the IYF (Paris, 1992).

The representatives to the United Nations in New York participated in the forty-sixth NGO/DPI Annual Conference, entitled "Social development: a new definition for security" (New York, 1993).

Typical international/regional/national Christian Family Movement (CFM) activities in support of United Nations resolutions and programmes included:

(a) At the invitation of the Pontifical Council for the Family, ICCFM participated in a meeting to plan the Vatican's celebration of the IYF (Rome, 1993);

(b) Participation of ICCFM-Europe in a meeting of Catholic family organizations studying family policies in the new Europe (Germany, 1993);

(c) The CFM of the Philippines presented a Declaration of Family Rights to President Corizon Aquino;

(d) Development by CFM-USA of an international programme booklet on racism/apartheid/war/human rights/poverty;

(e) A drive to establish a forest reserve next to the mountains of Catacama by CFM-Honduras;

(f) Counselling in responsible parenthood by CFM-Malawi and CFM-Nigeria;

(g) Participation by CFM-Spain, along with 37 other family life organizations, in a national conference to plan IYF celebrations and to bring to the attention of political and public bodies the problems of the family in Spain.

The above-mentioned national activities are typical but not exhaustive examples of Christian Family Movement actions.

/...

33. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE

(Category I)

Founded in 1895, the International Cooperative Alliance (ICA) is an independent, non-governmental organization which unites, represents and serves cooperatives from all economic sectors and from all regions of the world. ICA regroups 225 organizations from 101 countries, representing over 725 million individuals. The objectives of ICA are to promote and strengthen autonomous cooperatives throughout the world; to promote and protect cooperative values and principles; to facilitate the development of economic and other mutually beneficial relations between its member organizations; and to further the economic and social progress of people, thereby contributing to international peace and security.

ICA was among the first non-governmental organizations granted category I consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in 1946. Since that time, the ICA rules have specifically noted collaboration with the United Nations as a method of achieving its aims. Collaboration is carried out through the ICA network of the Head Office, the ICA regional offices in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the ICA permanent representatives at the United Nations and its specialized agencies in Geneva, Vienna, Paris and Rome. Close collaboration with the United Nations and its specialized agencies is also ensured through participation in the work of the Committee for the Promotion and Advancement of Cooperatives (COPAC), in which the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Labour Office are members.

Collaboration with United Nations bodies

In the period 1990-1993, ICA has provided information and input to two major United Nations conferences and their preparatory processes: the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, in 1992, and the World Conference on Human Rights, in 1993. ICA has also disseminated information on United Nations priority issues such as the rights of the child, the International Year of Literacy and the World Decade for Cultural Development, and has included information in its publications on the celebration of various international days.

ICA was represented at the substantive session of 1993 of the Economic and Social Council at Geneva, and submitted a statement to the high-level segment of the Council (E/1993/NGO/3). ICA was also represented at the thirty-third session of the Commission on Social Development (Vienna, February 1993).

ICA participated in the preparation of the report of the Secretary-General on the status and role of cooperatives in the light of new economic and social trends (A/47/216-E/1992/43), through COPAC.

ICA also collaborated with the United Nations regional commissions. Specifically, ICA participated in the forty-sixth session of ESCAP and presented a statement. It was also represented at the forty-seventh and forty-eighth

/...

sessions of ESCAP, the 2nd meeting of the Steering Group for Regional Economic Cooperation (April 1993) and the Committee on Poverty Alleviation through Economic Growth and Social Development (September 1993), at which ICA presented a statement and provided information on its contribution towards poverty alleviation and the empowerment of people through cooperatives.

ICA was represented at meetings of ECE, including the forty-eighth session of the Commission; the forty-second, forty-third and forty-fourth sessions of the Committee on Agriculture, the fifty-third session of the Committee on Human Settlements and the NGO consultation with the Bureau of the Committee on Human Settlements (September 1993), as well as at a number of seminars and workshops which examined the changes in housing policies in the countries in transition.

ICA was also represented at the ECLAC-organized meeting - the fifth Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Curaçao in September 1991.

Collaboration with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

During the period under review, ICA has continued to expand its collaboration with FAO, ILO, UNCTAD, UNESCO and UNIDO.

ICA was represented at the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions of the FAO Conference. ICA was also represented at the eleventh and twelfth sessions of the Committee on Agriculture, the FAO Working Party on Women and the Agricultural Family (Prague, October 1990), the FAO Expert Consultation on the Role of Cooperatives in Agricultural Production (February 1991), the FAO/Netherlands Conference on Agriculture and the Environment (April 1991) and the twenty-first FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific (February 1992). In addition, ICA was represented at the FAO/WHO International Conference on Nutrition (Rome, December 1992), its preparatory meetings in Geneva and the Regional Meeting for East Africa (March 1992). ICA also participated in a number of technical cooperation activities in Africa, Asia and Latin America, including inter-agency missions and the preparation of joint seminars and workshops.

ICA was represented at the ILO statutory meetings, as well as at the International Meeting of Experts on Cooperatives (Geneva, March 1993) and undertook a number of joint activities with ILO, including the ILO/ICA/UNCSDHA Regional Workshop on Cooperatives of Disabled Persons (January 1992) and inter-agency missions to Africa and Asia. ICA collaborated closely with the ILO Cooperative Branch during the reporting period and participated in the ILO COOPNET (Human Resource Development for Cooperative Management and Networking), a service programme of the ILO Cooperative Branch.

ICA was represented at the thirteenth session of the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade (CIFT) (February 1990), the first (November 1992) and second (June 1993) sessions of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Comparative Experiences in Privatization, and the second session of the Standing

Committee on Developing Services Sectors: Fostering Competitive Service Sectors in Developing Countries: Insurance (February 1993)

ICA collaborated in the selection of candidates and the follow-up for the UNESCO Travel Grant for Leaders in Workers' and Cooperative Education Programmes (1990-1991). It participated in the UNESCO NGO Standing Committee and was regularly represented at the UNESCO General Conference.

ICA was represented at the Symposium on Industrial Sustainable Development (October 1991) and collaborated with UNIDO in sponsoring training courses dealing with industrial cooperatives.

/...

34. INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN

(Category II)

Founded in 1912, the International Council of Jewish Women is a non-partisan, volunteer organization that has directed its efforts towards improved education, social welfare and advocacy of human improvement. Within the larger objective of obtaining universal peace so that a better world can be created to serve all mankind, the International Council of Jewish Women seeks to spread knowledge about and promote support for the United Nations. It currently operates through 47 affiliates in 43 countries on six continents, with a membership of more than 1.5 million women. The International Council of Jewish Women holds triennial conventions, and there are regional meetings during the interim years (e.g., Europe, Latin America and North America).

The International Council of Jewish Women has had consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, Category II, since 1964. It has permanent representatives in New York, Geneva and Vienna. The organization is also accredited to UNICEF, with representation in New York and Geneva, and to UNESCO, with representation in Paris. It is also accredited to the Council of Europe and maintains a permanent representative in Strasbourg.

The International Council of Jewish Women is supportive of programmes and projects through the services of trained volunteers at both international and national levels and concentrates its efforts on international relations, social and community welfare, education, human rights, the elimination of racial discrimination, the environment and disarmament. The organization functions as a central representative body, defining policy for its affiliates and directing affiliate activity towards cooperative effort with United Nations agencies, national Governments and non-governmental organizations. It urges, at all times, the dissemination of information to motivate public opinion. Committed to the aims and purposes of the United Nations, the International Council of Jewish Women acts as a liaison between the United Nations and its affiliates, circulates reports on aspects of United Nations operations that fall within the purview of its by-laws, supplying information and materials and requesting responses on local action taken.

Annual directives embodying the guidelines for the observance of designated years (International Year of Literacy, Shelter for the Homeless, Status of Women, Year of the Child, International Year for Peace - for which the organization was awarded the Peace Messenger award in 1987, etc.) are sent to all affiliates. Directives and Calls for Action are circulated to affiliates to urge their national Governments to implement United Nations conventions, declarations and resolutions, to supply information solicited by the various commissions of the Economic and Social Council and to hold special meetings to commemorate United Nations Day, Human Rights Day etc.

Representatives of the International Council of Jewish Women attend the regular and special sessions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on Social Development, the Population Commission, the UNICEF Committee, as well as the International Labour Organization. Representatives of

/...

the organization attended the World Assembly on Ageing and the three World Conferences on Women and are now preparing to attend the fourth Conference, to be held in Beijing in 1995. Representatives will also be in attendance at the Population Conference in Cairo in September 1994 and the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen in 1995.

All representatives of the International Council of Jewish Women are active participants in the non-governmental community. In New York, the chairwoman of the NGO team is a member of the NGO/DPI Executive Committee and the Executive Committee of the United Nations Association of the United States of America. She is a member of the editorial staff of the NGO Reporter - a quarterly publication of news for NGOs, a member of the NGO Committee on the Status of Women, and serves on the planning committee and working groups for the Beijing Conference. The UNICEF representative in New York serves as chairwoman of the NGO Subgroup on Education of the Girl Child, on the editorial board of Action for Children and is co-editor of the document on the proceedings of the NGO UNICEF Forum. Her counterpart in Geneva is Vice-Chair of the NGO Special Committee on Human Rights. Another representative in Geneva is Vice-President of the NGO Subcommittee on the Status of Women. The International Council of Jewish Women also has representation on the NGO Committees on Ageing and on Youth. The organization has been cited in the report of the Secretary-General on racism and racial discrimination (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1992/11) of 1992. As members of these NGO Committees, the representatives have assisted in the preparation of statements for submission to the Economic and Social Council and its commissions and have made interventions before these bodies.

The International Council of Jewish Women publishes a semi-annual newsletter in English and Spanish and sends annual directives and guidelines to affiliates proposing specific action in support of such United Nations events as the International Year of the Child, the Commission on the Status of Women and the International Year of Disabled Persons. At each of the organization's triennial conventions, one session is devoted to the United Nations and its achievements, and the activities of its bodies, agencies and commissions are reported in detail. Topical statements relative to current issues are presented for consideration and approval. Matters that are assured special attention at each session are: women's issues and the need for women's participation at all levels of society, peace and the human rights of all humankind, elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, concern for the ageing, the disabled, the mentally retarded, care for children and youth, the juvenile justice system, disarmament and environment.

Although the International Council of Jewish Women does not initiate and develop projects under its own direction, it proposes and encourages broad affiliate activity alone and in conjunction with like-minded agencies and organizations, thus serving as a catalyst for national and local efforts.

/...

35. INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC UNIONS

(Category II)

Aims and purpose

The International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) is an international non-governmental organization set up in 1931 to encourage international scientific activity that will promote scientific and technological progress for the benefit of humanity; to facilitate the coordination of the activities of its members; to stimulate and design international, interdisciplinary programmes and to act as a consultative body on matters of concern to the international scientific community. Since its creation, ICSU has adopted a policy of non-discrimination, affirming the rights of all scientists throughout the world - without regard to race, religion, political stance, ethnic origin, citizenship, sex or language - to join in international scientific activities. Its two categories of members comprise 23 international scientific unions, which promote cooperation in a single field of science through such activities as the organization of congresses and scientific meetings, publications, standardization and nomenclature, and 92 national scientific members (an increase of 16 since the time of the previous report, notably in countries of the former Soviet Union and in Africa), which are either scientific academies or research councils promoting, at the national level, multidisciplinary cooperation and research and playing important roles in their countries' national development. The Council is unique in that it brings together these two categories, thus securing a wide spectrum of scientific expertise enabling members to address major international, interdisciplinary problems that none of them could handle alone. This is done notably through the creation of interdisciplinary bodies, of which there are some 24 at present. ICSU also has 29 scientific and regional associates. ICSU has several important joint initiatives which are carried out in cooperation with UNESCO, WMO and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings

The Council's formal participation in the meetings and other activities of the Economic and Social Council is necessarily limited by its financial resources and the availability of suitable representatives, but the individual involvement of members of the scientific community globally and their expert contribution to the many issues addressed by the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies is substantial. The following is a brief overview of the major activities in which ICSU was involved during the period under review.

ICSU was co-sponsor (with WMO, UNEP, UNESCO and FAO) of the Second World Climate Conference, in 1990, and principal scientific adviser to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), held in June 1992, where the President of ICSU addressed the plenary session. ICSU helped in the preparatory process for UNCED by providing the names of experts, checking the scientific accuracy of draft papers and drawing the attention of its national

/...

scientific members to the importance of science in their own national preparations for the Conference. ICSU was represented at the various Preparatory Committee meetings for UNCED. ICSU set up a special working party to assist in the preparation of the science chapter of Agenda 21 on science for sustainable development (chapter 35), and helped in the formulation of the text of this chapter on the basis of the results of an international conference that it had organized for that purpose, the International Conference on an Agenda of Science for Environment and Development into the Twenty-First Century (ASCEND 21). In March 1993, ICSU co-sponsored (with UNESCO and WMO) the International Conference on Hydrology, and in April joined with WMO, UNEP, UNESCO, FAO and UNDP in sponsoring the Intergovernmental Meeting on the World Climate Programme. ICSU was well represented at both the twenty-sixth and the twenty-seventh General Conferences of UNESCO (October-November 1991 and November 1993) with delegations that included its President, Secretary General and Executive Director. Interventions were made by the representatives of ICSU at the commissions of both General Conferences dealing with the natural sciences. ICSU was also represented at the eleventh Congress of WMO, at meetings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and at meetings of executive heads of agencies on climate issues.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies and specialized agencies

The Council's relations with the United Nations and its specialized agencies are numerous and cover many areas (notably environment and development). At the meetings of its various governing bodies, ICSU regularly reviews these relations and cooperation continues to expand. ICSU has formal cooperation agreements with several specialized agencies, notably with UNESCO since 1946 and WMO since 1960. The most recent agreement to be concluded was with WIPO in 1993. Others include IAEA (1960), FAO (1963), WHO (1964), UNEP (1972), UNDRO (1980), the secretariat of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (1989) and the Commission on Sustainable Development (1990).

Of these, cooperation with UNESCO is the most wide-ranging, and that organization makes a subvention available to ICSU, all of which is used to fund directly scientific activities. Cooperation with UNESCO covers fields ranging from biotechnology and global change to ethics and the development of the basic sciences, particularly given the increased importance placed by UNESCO member States on the role of science in development. There are almost daily contacts between UNESCO headquarters, in particular the science sector, and the ICSU secretariat and members of the ICSU family, and the ICSU-UNESCO Coordinating Committee meets annually to review relations and cooperation between the two bodies. Frequent and close contact is maintained with various prominent UNESCO programmes, such as the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), the Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB), the International Hydrological Programme (IHP) and the Programme for Central and Eastern European Development (PROCEED). These contacts take place not only directly through the central ICSU secretariat but also through the international scientific union members of ICSU in their specific fields and through the ICSU interdisciplinary bodies, such as the Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment (SCOPE), the Committee on Data for Science and Technology (CODATA), the Committee on Biotechnology

(COBIOTECH), the Inter-Union Commission on the Lithosphere (ICL) and the Special Committee on Science in Central Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union (COMSCEE), to mention but a few. ICSU was a founding sponsor of the Earth Council's Organizing Committee, set up after UNCED, and cooperates closely with the Commission on Sustainable Development. ICSU also participates as an observer on the Board of Trustees of UNITAR, through the person of its Executive Director.

Through its Special Committee for the IDNDR, ICSU has been closely involved in the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction and was asked to prepare Technical Committee Session B on Hazard Resistant Structures of the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction (Yokohama, May 1994) and to contribute several poster sessions.

Whenever possible, ICSU aims to harmonize and facilitate cooperation with the United Nations and its agencies by holding meetings of its various bodies in conjunction with those of the relevant United Nations body; for example, the meeting of the ICSU Advisory Committee on the Environment (ACE) was held in New York at the time of the first session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (in June 1993), thus allowing members of ACE to participate in the meeting of the Commission, which the Chairman of ACE also addressed.

ICSU has several joint initiatives with United Nations agencies but the space constraints of the present report allow for only a brief listing here. The Committee on Science and Technology in Developing Countries/International Biosciences Networks (COSTED/IBN), which is co-sponsored by UNESCO, was originally two separate bodies set up respectively in 1966 and 1979. These were merged in 1993 in order to streamline their activities. The International Geological Correlation Programme (IGCP) is a joint programme of the International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS), an international scientific union member of ICSU, and UNESCO and was established in 1972. The WMO-ICSU-IOC World Climate Research Programme (WCRP) was set up in 1980 as the successor to the Global Atmospheric Research Programme (GARP). More recently established joint initiatives are the Global Observing Systems: a memorandum of understanding between WMO, IOC, UNEP and ICSU for the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) was signed in 1992, and between WMO, ICSU and IOC in 1993 for the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS); a third, between FAO, ICSU, UNESCO, UNEP and WMO, is in preparation for a Global Terrestrial Observing System (GTOS). There is also the joint UNESCO/ICSU Short-Term Fellowship Programme and the Lectureships/Professorships in Science and Sustainable Development Programme, which was begun in 1989 by ICSU and the Third World Academy of Sciences (TWAS) and which is now also co-sponsored by UNESCO, the Commonwealth Science Council (CSC) and the Earth Council. The International Union of Biological Sciences (international scientific union member of ICSU) is also co-sponsoring with UNESCO and SCOPE a major programme on biological diversity, "DIVERSITAS", and an international forum, Biodiversity: Science and Development towards a New Partnership, will be held in September 1994 at UNESCO headquarters.

Cooperation is also maintained, of a less formal nature (although this includes working relations), with IAEA, ITU, FAO, WHO, UNDP, UNDRO and UNIDO. Frequently, members of ICSU governing bodies have also served as officers of the United Nations University (UNU).

/...

Other relevant activities

As mentioned above, ICSU has a fundamental policy of non-discrimination, affirming the rights and freedom of all scientists throughout the world to associate in international scientific activity without regard to race, religion, political stance, ethnic origin, citizenship, sex or language. Discrimination of any form hinders the free communication and exchange of ideas and information which is the keystone to the progress of science. Thus, the Standing Committee on Freedom in the Conduct of Science (SCFCS) was created in 1963 (formerly called the Standing Committee on the Free Circulation of Scientists) and this Committee acts as ICSU's watchdog on all such matters. All the rights mentioned above, and which SCFCS vigorously defends, are embodied in various articles of the International Bill of Human Rights, to which reference is made in the ICSU Statement on Freedom in the Conduct of Science, which was adopted in 1989. SCFCS continues to work successfully towards the resolution of cases involving the potential infringement of such rights of individual bona fide scientists.

ICSU closely follows progress in the implementation and planning of the Conventions on Climate Change, Biodiversity and Desertification and is happy to provide scientific expertise for these if so requested.

Cooperation between the United Nations system and the network of scientists world wide which constitutes ICSU is active and varied and far too extensive to be described in detail here. Through its network, ICSU reaches a million or so individual scientists, who in turn are in contact with the United Nations system, either directly or through their own national governmental agencies. ICSU has the advantage of being able to bring to the United Nations agencies that request its help, impartial, well-respected scientific advice and is, in its turn, able to interact with Governments and governmental agencies through the United Nations system in a way that would not otherwise be possible.

/...

36. INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

(Category I)

1. The purposes of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) are to provide a global forum for consultation and cooperation among voluntary agencies on matters and questions of common interest; to enhance recognition of the vital role of voluntary agencies by Governments, intergovernmental organizations and the international community in efforts to alleviate human suffering and to foster just and sustainable development; to promote effective partnership among voluntary agencies across all regions of the world through dialogue, exchange of views and efforts to build common perspectives and to coordinate activities; and to collect, coordinate and disseminate information to peoples, Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations throughout the world on the humanitarian problems addressed by voluntary agencies.

2. During the period under review, four national NGOs, 16 national consortia of NGOs, two regional NGOs and two international NGOs have joined the Council. At present, ICVA has members in 8 African countries, 9 Asian countries, 10 European countries, 10 countries from Latin America and the Caribbean, 2 countries in North America and 1 country in Oceania, making a total of 40 countries. The number of NGO members of the Council is 94.

3. ICVA has submitted statements to the following United Nations-sponsored meetings among others:

(a) Forty-sixth session of the Commission on Human Rights (February 1990);

(b) Forty-seventh session of the Commission on Human Rights (February 1991);

(c) Substantive session of 1993 of the Economic and Social Council, relating to:

(i) The World Summit for Social Development;

(ii) Non-governmental organizations; and

(iii) Coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system related to the following theme: coordination of humanitarian assistance: emergency relief and the continuum to rehabilitation and development;

(d) World Summit for Children (September 1990).

4. In 1991-1992, ICVA was actively involved in the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), as convener of the CONGO Planning Committee for UNCED, as a member of the NGO International Facilitating Committee, as a member of the Advisory Group to the UNCED secretariat on the use of the UNCED NGO Fund, and as co-organizer of the NGO Forum held in parallel with the Conference.

5. ICVA has continued to maintain close working relations with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. ICVA has coordinated the NGO statement submitted annually to the UNHCR Executive Committee. During 1991, ICVA cooperated with UNHCR in a process of consultation that involved nearly 200 NGOs and that culminated in a document entitled "Criteria for building NGO/UNHCR partnerships". This process was brought forward in 1993/94 with a series of six regional consultations and a global conference on UNHCR/NGO cooperation.

6. ICVA has cooperated closely with the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat since its inception in 1992. ICVA is one of the NGOs that participate regularly in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, as well as its working group and several task forces. In 1993, ICVA seconded a senior adviser on NGO matters to the Department's Office at Geneva.

7. ICVA has cooperated with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as a member of the Steering Committee for a series of consultations with NGOs that will culminate in a global forum, in December 1994, on the role of NGOs in drug demand reduction.

8. ICVA has also cooperated closely with UNHCR and UNDP in the process that led to the International Conference on Central American Refugees (CIREFCA) and its follow-up, from 1990 to the present time.

9. ICVA has submitted statements to the International Pledging Conference on the Drought Emergency in Southern Africa (Geneva, 2 June 1992), to the joint ILO/UNHCR meetings on international aid as a means to reduce the need for emigration (Geneva, 6-8 May 1992), to the Humanitarian Issues Working Group of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia (Geneva, 4 December 1992 and 16 July 1993), and to the UNCTAD Standing Committee on Poverty Alleviation (Geneva, 22 January 1993).

10. In 1993, in connection with the preparatory process for the World Summit for Social Development, ICVA, together with the International Council on Social Welfare, initiated the production of an NGO newsletter, the first issue of which was distributed immediately after the organizational session of the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit.

/...

37. INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON ALCOHOL AND ADDICTIONS

(Category II)

The objectives of the organization are to reduce and prevent the harmful effects resulting from the use of illicit and licit drugs, including alcohol, and of tobacco. It organizes international conferences, symposia and expert groups. It conducts research projects. It organizes training programmes for health and other professionals on drug and alcohol-related problems, particularly in developing countries. The organization, through its quarterly newsletter, also disseminates updated information on issues concerning drug abuse policies, prevention and treatment programmes and research findings, and serves as a network among national NGOs throughout the world.

In recent years, the organization's membership has expanded, including some of the newly emerging Central and Eastern European countries, as well as countries in Africa. Membership is now composed of some 400 national organizations in 85 countries.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings

The International Council on Alcohol and Addictions (ICAA) participated regularly at the annual sessions of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and, in 1993, at the Commission for Social Development.

The representatives of the organization made oral and/or written statements during each annual session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs during the period under review. These statements reflected the activities of ICAA in support of the various resolutions of that Commission, in particular in the field of reduction of demand for illicit drugs.

ICAA was represented at the Expert Meeting on the Negative Social Consequences of Alcohol Use, held in Oslo in 1990, organized by the United Nations Office at Vienna and the Norwegian Ministry of Health. The report of this Expert Meeting was widely publicized throughout the organization's membership.

The organization participated actively in the preparations for the International Year of the Family.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies and specialized agencies

Ongoing consultations with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme were arranged at regular intervals with the appropriate officers of the Programme.

/...

Consultations with the United Nations Office at Vienna concerning the follow-up activities of the above-cited Expert Meeting are continuing.

ICAA also sends experts to various international meetings, expert groups etc. arranged by the specialized agencies, in particular by WHO and ILO, with which it maintains frequent consultations.

During the period under review, in cooperation with UNESCO, ICAA carried out a project on preventive drug education.

Other relevant activities

Action in implementation of United Nations resolutions

ICAA made several recommendations to its membership, urging them to implement at the regional and national levels various resolutions of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs concerning demand reduction, in particular that of the thirty-sixth session, in 1993 (E/CN.7/1993/L.6), and is actively participating in the preparations of the World Forum on the Role of NGOs in Demand Reduction.

Consultations with NGO offices in Vienna, Geneva and New York

Preparation of papers and other materials at the request of the Economic and Social Council, its subsidiary bodies and/or the Secretariat

ICAA has regularly submitted reports on its activities to the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

In cooperation with UNDCP and with financial assistance received from UNDCP, ICAA carried out the following projects during the period under review:

1991	Fifth Eastern and Southern African Training Course on Substance Abuse, Lusaka;
	Fifth French-speaking West African Training Course on Substance Abuse, Dakar;
1992	Sixth Eastern and Southern African Training Course on Substance Abuse, Kampala;
	French-speaking Training Course on Substance Abuse for Central Africa, Bujumbura;
	Training Course on Substance Abuse for North Africa, Rabat;
1993	Sixth French-speaking West African Training Course on Substance Abuse, Niamey;
	Preparations for a Portuguese-speaking African Training Course.

ICAA and UNDCP jointly executed the first African Regional Consultation on Demand Reduction, in Nairobi.

Representatives of UNDCP also participated regularly in the following ICAA international meetings, using them to publicize the aims and activities of the body:

Annual International Conference, Berlin, 1990;

International Congress, Glasgow, 1992;

Annual international Conference, Sao Paulo, 1993;

Annual International Conference, Prague, 1994.

ICAA is also actively involved in the work of the NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs at the United Nations Office at Vienna and the NGO Committee on Narcotics and Substance Abuse at United Nations Headquarters.

38. INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MANAGEMENT OF POPULATION PROGRAMMES

(Category II)

Introduction

The International Council on Management of Population Programmes (ICOMP) is an international non-governmental organization set up by heads of population and family-planning programmes and selected management institutes in developing countries in Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Latin America and the Caribbean. Currently, it has 45 members. ICOMP aims to contribute to the solution of population problems by improving primary health care and family-planning programme management. General and project support during the period was provided by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Bixby Foundation, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the Commonwealth Foundation, the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), the Ford Foundation, the Government of Norway, the Overseas Development Administration (ODA), the OPEC Fund, the Packard Foundation, the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and UNFPA. ICOMP members also made contributions. The budgets available for 1990, 1991, 1992 and 1993 were respectively, $1,635,370, $1,135,938, $987,816 and $896,158.

Participation in meetings and conferences

ICOMP has attended the annual NGO consultative meetings organized by UNFPA at Geneva, meetings on the family at Vienna and NGO consultations organized by UNICEF in New York. The ICOMP Executive Director attended the following international conferences: ESCAP-organized seminar on Management Information Systems (MIS), Seoul, 20-26 June 1990; UNFPA meeting, Bangkok, 14-20 October. ICOMP officers participated in the following conferences: Conference on Islam and Family Planning, Yogyakarta, 1990; Conference on Development and Effective Use of Educational Materials for Integrated Projects, Bangkok, 1990; Bali Conference, August 1992; Seminar on Gender and Migration, Kuantan, Malaysia, 1992; Asia-Pacific Symposium of NGOs on Women in Development, Manila, 1993; Seminar on Environment and the Family, Kuala Lumpur, 1993, supported by UNESCO; and the Fourth Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, Kuala Lumpur, 1993. The twelfth ICOMP International Conference was held in Kuala Lumpur, from 12 to 15 November 1990, with the theme "Strategy of quality service delivery in population programmes". There were six theme/overview papers, three special case-studies and 12 country papers presented at the Conference. Two volumes on the Conference have been published. The thirteenth ICOMP International Conference was held in Nanjing, China, from 3 to 7 May 1993, with the title "Management challenges in population programmes: issues and opportunities in the 1990s". It drew 44 participants from 22 countries, representing an array of organizations, including government agencies, population NGOs, women NGOs, management institutes, and donor agencies.

/...

Project execution

The South Asian Management Programme (SAMP) was concluded in 1992. It represents ICOMP's largest and most ambitious effort so far as an executive agency of UNFPA in institutional development. The long-term objectives of the SAMP projects (two in Pakistan and one each in India and Bangladesh) were similar: to strengthen and institutionalize management capabilities in support of family-planning programmes. Within this broad framework, each country project sought to address country-specific needs in the field of population programme management and, accordingly, had different focus and short-term objectives. During this period, ICOMP also executed certain components of the UNFPA-funded project in Viet Nam to support the National Committee for Population and Family Planning (NCPFP). These components included management workshops, study tours and preparation of training materials and training of NCPFP staff.

Women in development activities

ICOMP received support from the Asian Development Bank to execute the technical assistance (TA) in the Regional Training Programme for the Development of Management and Employment Skills of Women. The first TA (1990-1991) enabled ICOMP to identify and assess the training needs of women and improve their leadership management and employment skills. More than 1,100 women were trained through in-country training programmes carried out by five NGOs, and a regional workshop was co-sponsored on management of income-generation projects. Support for the regional workshop was also provided by ADB, CIDA, SIDA and the Commonwealth Foundation. The second TA was substantially an expansion of the first TA. It had the overall objective of promoting the economic welfare and social status of women in five selected countries and enabling them to play a catalytic role in the development programme. A regional workshop on accountability and sustainability of NGOs was organized by ICOMP with the support of the Asian Development Bank (Manila, April 1993). ICOMP organized the Regional Workshop of NGOs on Women, Population and Development, in Kuala Lumpur in October 1992. It was funded by the Canadian International Development Agency. The Swedish International Development Agency is supporting women in development programmes in Thailand and Viet Nam. Trainings for elected rural women leaders were organized.

Regional training workshops

With UNFPA funding, ICOMP organized various regional workshops in Africa during 1990 and 1991. Workshops were held in the United Republic of Tanzania, Ghana and Senegal. In 1991, three other regional workshops were held, two in Asia (Kuala Lumpur and Nanjing, China) and one in Latin America (Bogota). About 150 middle-level managers were trained. In the same year, a regional seminar on NGO management was held in Comilla, Bangladesh. In 1992, a regional workshop on improving population programme effectiveness was held in Kuala Lumpur. ICOMP organized study tours of Chinese population policy officials to Malaysia through the support of the Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat.

Institutional Development Assistance Programme

The Institutional Development Assistance Programme (IDAP) for sub-Saharan African countries, started in 1988 with the support of CIDA and SIDA, was completed with an external evaluation in 1992. The OPEC Fund is supporting the IDAP for Eastern and Southern African countries.

Communication and dissemination

ICOMP publications issued and disseminated to members and institutions during this period were: volumes X and XI of ICOMP Management Contributions to Population Programmes series, entitled "Managing quality of care in population programs" and "Strategy of quality services in population programmes - country papers", respectively; Managerial Challenges - NGOs on Women, Population and Development; and the quarterly newsletter Feedback.

/...

39. INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON SOCIAL WELFARE

(Category I)

In 1947, the International Council on Social Welfare (ICSW) became one of the first international non-governmental organizations to be granted category I consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. ICSW had held this status for 46 years. The period 1990-1993 has been a very special one in ICSW's history: it can be characterized as a transition period since ICSW has been undergoing a thorough revision of its aims, goals and internal structure. The revision will be completed in the next two years. A new draft mission statement, to be approved at the ICSW business meetings in July 1994, reiterates that the main goal of ICSW is to promote social development, social justice and social welfare. It states that ICSW should act as both agent and forum for organizations and individuals involved in these issues. The four main fields of activities emanating from this approach are: to become an active advocate; to offer a platform for exchange of experience; to reach out in important information issues; and to serve as a catalyst for permanent dialogue.

The membership of ICSW has increased in the past four years. New national organizations from Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Peru, Venezuela, the Gambia, Senegal, Seychelles and Jordan were admitted. Owing to political changes and/or civil strife, the member committees in Somalia and Yugoslavia have ceased to function. Two new international member organizations were admitted: Association de coopération internationale pour le volontariat africain (ACIVA) and Fondation belgo-africaine. At the moment, ICSW has 73 national committees and 21 international organizations as members. Approximately two thirds of the national members are from the developing countries. A process of revising the membership structure - to admit more than one organization per country - has been initiated during this quadrennial period.

During the period under review, the Council's sources of funding have remained fairly constant. A three-year grant by the Finnish International Development Agency to enhance information activities was obtained in 1993 and has been very significant in developing information related to the World Summit for Social Development. In 1993, ICSW also made a major decision to move its General Secretariat from Vienna to Montreal. The relocation became effective in early 1994.

ICSW has carried out a great variety of activities related to the themes promoted and activities organized by the United Nations. The present report will not try to enumerate them exhaustively but will be limited to mentioning the principal ones.

ICSW and the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) presented a joint written statement on the World Summit for Social Development at the high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council in 1993 at Geneva.

ICSW was one of the early promoters of the International Year of the Family in the NGO community. The former Secretary General of ICSW chaired the Vienna NGO Committee on the Family during 1988-1991. The NGO Committee produced a

/...

variety of briefing and background material and organized a seminar entitled "Family: a topic for international debate and action", at Vienna on 7-8 February 1991. The Asia and Pacific region of ICSW organized its biennial regional conference in Singapore from 23 to 27 August 1993 on the theme "Family and development".

ICSW representatives attended the meetings of the United Nations Commission for Social Development, at Vienna in February 1991 and 1993. In the latter meeting, ICSW made an oral statement jointly with ICVA on their preparations for the World Summit for Social Development.

ICSW representatives also attended the meetings of the Commission on the Status of Women in each of the four years. ICSW organized a workshop on "Women and access to national development", on 23 February 1990 as part of the NGO consultation prior to the thirty-fourth session of the Commission. It presented a joint oral statement on women in extreme poverty and the integration of women's concerns into national development planning at the meeting of the Commission in March 1993.

ICSW representatives participated in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. A briefing document on social development and the environment, entitled "Earth Summit", was published and distributed by ICSW during the preparatory period for the Conference. The Asia and the Pacific region of ICSW organized its biennial regional conference from 26 to 31 August 1991 in Hong Kong on the topic "Environmental protection and social development - role of non-governmental organizations".

ICSW took part in the World Conference on Human Rights. Its representative made an oral statement, which was co-signed by a number of other organizations, at the first meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference.

ICSW representatives have participated annually in the DPI/NGO annual conferences and in more than 50 DPI briefings. The ICSW representative was rapporteur of the NGO UNESCO Committee seminar "Citoyens de demain - quelle éducation fondamentale pour une citoyenneté active?", which took place in Paris on 2-9 December 1993. The representative of ICSW gave an exposé on the role of non-governmental organizations in the United Nations system at the orientation seminar for newly accredited members of Permanent Missions of the United Nations system in Geneva, organized by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) on 22 November 1993.

Since the main aim of ICSW is to promote social development, it welcomed the decision of the United Nations General Assembly to hold a World Summit for Social Development, at the level of Heads of State, in Copenhagen in March 1995. ICSW, together with ICVA launched a programme related to the Summit. In addition to the above-mentioned statements, they gave a briefing, in Vienna on 11 February 1993 on their planned programme to selected country delegates attending the Commission for Social Development. They also published two issues of the NGO summit Newsletter in 1993. The approximate circulation of the newsletters was 5,000 and 10,000 copies respectively. Moreover, ICSW prepared and distributed close to 8,000 copies of a set of four fact sheets, in English, French and Spanish. All information material was distributed not only to the members of the two organizations but also to the NGO community as a whole.

ICSW attended the organizational session of the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development, on 12-16 April 1993, and gave an oral and written statement on its views about the importance of the Summit.

The main themes of the twenty-sixth International Conference on Social Welfare, to be held in Finland in July 1994, have been selected, bearing in mind the three core issues of the World Summit for Social Development. The twenty-sixth Conference provides an excellent opportunity to discuss the various aspects of poverty alleviation, enhancement of productive employment and social integration and will provide a wealth of material for future work.

During the past four years, ICSW has been represented in the United Nations system by a total of 12 volunteers. In addition to the permanent representatives at the world level, ICSW has been involved in the work of the various United Nations regions and has also been represented by persons nominated by its national member organizations in a number of meetings held in locations where ICSW has no permanent representatives.

The volunteers have worked in a number of NGO committees, for example, in the NGO Committee on the Family (chair, 1988-1991); Subcommittee on the Status of Women, Geneva (chair, 1989-1992); NGO Committee on UNICEF (Board member, 1993-); NGO Committee on Ageing, New York (Board member 1992-); NGO Committee on Sustainable Development and CONGO Planning Committee for UNCED; NGO Working Group on Economic Commission for Europe; and NGO Planning Committee for the Fourth World Conference on Women.

ICSW representatives have taken part in the editorial panel of the book series Women and World Development, organized by the joint UN/NGO Group on Women and Development. This Group was established in 1980 for the production and distribution of joint United Nations/NGO development education materials. It was the first time that United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations collaborated in this way and it remains a unique example of such cooperation. ICSW representatives also participated in the editorial working group of the NGO Action for Children Section of UNICEF's quarterly publication First Call for Children. ICSW was one of the international partners in Facts for life and collaborated in the production of the publication.

The ICSW General Secretariat had close relations to the former United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs in Vienna. The members of the Centre were invited to visit the ICSW General Secretariat, and vice versa, to discuss important current issues and activities. In May 1993, ICSW signed a work plan on cooperation with the World Health Organization.

The representatives of the United Nations and its specialized agencies have been invited to ICSW conferences and activities. A representative of UNIFEM was the keynote speaker at the plenary session on "Local development: content and context" and a representative of UNDP introduced the topic in the special seminar on environment at the twenty-fifth International Conference on Social Welfare, in Marrakech, Morocco, on 24-29 June 1990.

/...

UNICEF regional and field offices gave financial support to ICSW members from the developing countries to a special interest meeting on "Collaborative action at the local level", held in connection with the above-mentioned twenty-fifth Conference, and to the ICSW strategic planning seminar held in Washington, D.C., in July 1992. A joint film project by ICSW-Canada and ICSW International on promotion of adult literacy in 17 francophone countries has received substantial support from UNESCO. The project is expected to be finalized in summer 1994.

ICSW has continued to publish information on activities and campaigns organized by the United Nations in its quarterly newsletter, which carries a special section on United Nations activities. United Nations conferences and events have been included in the calendar of events. "ICSW Information" is circulated to approximately 1,000 organizations.

In connection with "ICSW Information", ICSW has provided its members information material prepared by the United Nations and its specialized agencies on the aged, the disabled, children and women. Material prepared by the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service (NGLS) was also distributed to all members and members were encouraged to add themselves to its mailing list. On a number of occasions, ICSW has also provided the address labels of its member organizations to the World Health Organization and UNICEF NGO Unit.

/...

40. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN

(Category I)

The International Federation of Business and Professional Women (IFBPW) was founded in 1930 to bring together business and professional women in all parts of the world regardless of race, nationality or religion. Its purpose is to work for equal opportunities for all women in the economic, civil and political life of the societies in which they live, with the elimination of discrimination based on sex. It aims to encourage education and occupational training in order to acquire income-producing skills, to improve the status of women and to secure increased opportunities for the employment of women at all levels. During the period under review, emphasis has been placed on economic issues. The objective has been "economic independence" for women world wide with access to capital and resources as well as training.

Membership has increased, particularly in Eastern Europe and in the developing countries. Federations in Romania and Lithuania, clubs in 11 additional countries, the first being in Poland, and individual members in another 10 countries, brings the total to 107 countries in which IFBPW has affiliates, with applications for membership from China and Paraguay. Pending affiliate members of IFBPW receive publications without cost, including a list of forthcoming United Nations meetings on subjects related to the advancement of women, and communications from the Standing Committee Chair with suggestions for programmes and action. The ability of IFBPW to make known and to support the work of the United Nations has increased.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council, its subsidiary bodies and other United Nations meetings

IFBPW maintains permanent representatives in New York, Geneva and Vienna, who attend meetings and work with the Secretariat in each location.

The subsidiary bodies in which IFBPW participates, including by attending sessions and recommending the implementation of action by affiliates, are the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on Sustainable Development, the Population Commission and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

Other United Nations bodies with which IFBPW cooperates are UNIFEM and UNICEF. IFBPW seeks to further their programmes and secure financial support by affiliates and Governments. It has helped to establish national committees to make their work known. It has secured the distribution of UNIFEM publications to 300 IFBPW leaders world wide.

World conferences and consultations, and their preparatory meetings, in which IFBPW has participated include the following: International Consultation Meeting on Statistics and Information on Ageing, New York, 28-30 May 1991; International Conference on Sustainable Development, Vienna, 9-13 December 1991; World Congress for a Healthy Planet, Miami, Florida, 1992; United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 1-12 June 1992; World

/...

Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 12-14 May 1993, at which IFBPW supported measures to proclaim women's rights as human rights and to appoint a Special Rapporteur on violence against women.

IFBPW also attended preparatory meetings for the International Conference on Population and Development, for the World Summit for Social Development and for the Fourth World Conference on Women.

Written and oral statements have been submitted by IFBPW to various meetings of United Nations bodies, in particular to the Commission on the Status of Women. IFBPW contributions to the work of the Commission on the Status of Women include the following: statements were submitted to the Commission at its thirty-fourth session (E/CN.6/1990/NGO/5 and E/CN.6/1990/NGO/9), and at its thirty-fifth session (E/CN.6/1991/NGO/4 and E/CN.6/1991/NGO/9). On 22 May 1991, during the session of the Economic and Social Council, IFBPW made an intervention on item 9 (Advancement of women). In 1992, several joint statements were signed and an oral intervention was made. In March 1993, at the thirty-seventh session of the Commission on the Status of Women, the President of IFBPW spoke on item 5 (Priority themes) and an intervention was made by the IFBPW representative on behalf of 18 non-governmental organizations in consultative status, on the work of UNIFEM. IFBPW is a member of the NGO Committees on the Status of Women, Ageing, the Family and Sustainable Development, the NGO Population Task Force and the NGO Committees on UNICEF and UNIFEM. Its United Nations representative in New York founded and chaired the NGO Committee on UNIFEM. IFBPW has initiated and attended NGO consultations and working parties sponsored by NGO committees.

The Fourth World Conference on Women, its regional and national preparatory meetings and the drafting of the programme of action to be adopted by the World Conference have been a major concern. IFBPW is a member of the NGO Planning Committee for the World Conference. Reprints of information sheets received from the NGO Planning Committee are included in the IFBPW news bulletin, along with dates of meetings and preparatory action being taken. In 1992, the President sent a letter to all affiliates urging support, and in 1993 a questionnaire was sent seeking information on steps taken to implement the Forward-looking Strategies and statistics on the number of women holding top government positions for a report to be submitted to the World Conference.

IFBPW holds a seminar before each of its Congresses - in 1991, in the Bahamas, in 1993, in Nagoya, Japan - to review issues and resolutions proposed for adoption by the Congress and to implement action recommended by United Nations bodies that relate to its objectives. Proposed resolutions are discussed at workshops during the Congress and those adopted are made known to all members through reports and publications and incorporated in the work programmes of the standing committees. In addition, forums are held nationally on special issues, such as the three-day consultation on the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, in New York in 1993 and the conference on women and sustainable development, held in Amman in 1993, for eight Arab countries.

Involvement in the work of the United Nations and support for the attainment of its world-wide objectives continues to be the policy of IFBPW.

/...

41. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF SETTLEMENTS AND NEIGHBORHOOD CENTERS

(Category II)

Introduction

The International Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers (IFS), founded in 1926, brings together multi-purpose community-based organizations that seek to improve the quality of life in their neighborhoods. Currently, IFS membership consists of organizations and individuals from 22 countries, which together represent some 4,500 local groups and organizations. Its headquarters remain in the United Kingdom but have been transferred from Birmingham Settlement to the Derwent Center in Derby. IFS is in the process of transferring its incorporation as a non-profit charitable organization from the United Kingdom to the United States, but its headquarters are expected to remain in the United Kingdom. Funding for IFS comes from membership dues (national and local federations and individual settlements), from grants obtained from foundations and from special projects (technical assistance in most cases) which IFS administers. Most of the recent projects are concerned with East-West economic and social issues. IFS operates a strong East-West group which has brought together social work leaders, youth representatives and community developers throughout Europe. At the present time, IFS is initiating similar activities in the Americas. It is also establishing an African group, but this is still in the early stages.

Participation with the Economic and Social Council

IFS has consistently participated in those meetings of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies which deal with issues related to IFS objectives. These include the regular sessions of the Council and the Commission on Sustainable Development, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Human Rights, the Population Commission and the Commission for Social Development. In addition, IFS representatives have participated in the Preparatory Committees for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the World Conference on Human Rights, the World Summit for Children, the World Summit for Social Development, Habitat II, and the International Conference on Population and Development, as well as the Fourth World Conference on Women.

Whenever appropriate, IFS has either submitted a written statement or made an oral presentation. Most recently, IFS made oral presentations to the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development (31 January to 11 February 1994), the final session of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Population and Development (4 April 1994) and the second session of the Commission for Sustainable Development (16 to 27 May 1994). The focus of these statements was on the extent to which NGOs such as IFS can be of assistance in implementing and monitoring programmes operated by Governments as a result of the intergovernmental decisions reached at the United Nations.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies and specialized agencies

IFS cooperates in United Nations programme primarily through membership in those NGO committees that deal with the issues of IFS concern. Specifically, IFS is an active member of the NGO Committee on Sustainable Development, and its subcommittee dealing with trade and employment. It has taken the lead as a member of its steering committee in developing programmes. IFS serves on the NGO Committee on the Family and on its task force, organizing programmes for the International Year of the Family. The IFS representative is an executive member of the NGO Committee on Shelter and the Community and IFS representatives have taken part in each of the symposiums and workshops organized by the Committee during the past four years. Direct participation in UNIFEM is obtained through the NGO Advisory Committee which meets monthly with the UNIFEM secretariat. IFS is represented at the NGO Committee on the Status of Women and has participated in each of the forums that have been organized in connection with the sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women. An IFS representative served as a facilitator at the last forum, which met parallel with the Commission meeting in March 1994.

IFS has consistently taken part in UNICEF activities, including membership not only in the NGO Committee on UNICEF but also in the Working Group on the Rights of the Child. In the field of human rights, an IFS representative took part and made an oral intervention in the final Preparatory Committee meeting in Geneva in 1993. IFS also serves on the NGO Committee on the International Year for the World's Indigenous People, which deals largely with human rights issues. IFS has continued its effective participation in the NGO Committee on Ageing, where its representative serves on the Executive Committee and its various task forces and caucuses. IFS also took an active role in the activities sponsored by the United Nations to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the adoption by the General Assembly of the International Plan of Action on Ageing.

In addition to its activities with the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary organs, IFS has annually attended the sessions of the Second and Third Committees of the General Assembly and has made its views known on issues such as human rights (especially advocating the establishment of a United Nations Commissioner for Human Rights), migration and refugee problems, employment and training requirements in the field of development, and the special needs of youth, the disabled, women and the ageing.

Other relevant activities

At its last quadrennial Conference, "Organizing for Social Change: Neighborhood Responses to Local and Global Issues", held in Toronto, on 4-10 June 1992, IFS organized a workshop entitled "Settlements and the United Nations", at which participants from settlements world wide examined the United Nations social and economic programmes and indicated those areas in which they felt that settlement activities could assist in the local implementation of programmes.

/...

In consequence of a decision reached at the Toronto Conference, IFS has begun a series of regional activities, beginning with the establishment of a EUROGROUP, which has received accreditation from the Council of Europe and works on a more informal basis with the European Community and the Economic Commission for Europe. Both at its meetings in Budapest on 28-31 March 1993 and in Prague on 14-16 April 1994, the subject was "understanding the needs and concerns of minorities" and the emphasis was on the role of local, national and international organizations - governmental and private. The role of the United Nations, especially with respect to ethnic issues and the problems of countries in transition, was generally supported.

In February 1994, as part of its Executive Committee's New York meeting, IFS organized a programme on challenges to NGOs to participate more effectively in the United Nations. The meeting was attended by about 100 members of non-governmental organizations, several United Nations staff members and some government representatives. The keynote address by the Director of the ILO Liaison Office to the United Nations set the challenge in terms of the work of the entire United Nations system. The responses outlined possible new future directions.

In July 1994, IFS will hold its first seminar and general meeting of the Americas, in Curaçao. The leadership for this meeting has been undertaken by the President of a settlement in Curaçao. It is hoped that it will lead to the establishment of an American regional group parallel to that of the IFS Eurogroups, but with issues related to the Americas - North and South.

Information and publications

At each of the semi-annual meetings of its Executive Committee, the United Nations representative outlines United Nations developments and, in addition, provides quarterly summaries in writing, which are distributed to all IFS members.

IFS publishes a periodic newsletter and issues reports on its own activities. In each of these a summary of United Nations activities and meetings is included.

42. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS

(Category II)

Introductory statement

Since submitting its last quadrennial report, in April 1990, the International Federation of Social Workers (IFSW) has increased its membership to 55 national associations of social workers world wide, with a total of more than 350,000 professional social workers as members in the member associations. The Federation was founded in 1956, but has a history going back to 1928.

The four main aims of IFSW are:

1. To promote social work as a profession through cooperation and action on an international basis, especially as regards professional standards, training, ethics and working conditions, and to promote the establishment of national associations of social workers where they do not yet exist;

2. To support national associations in promoting the participation of social workers in social planning, and the formulation of social policies, nationally and internationally;

3. To encourage and facilitate contacts between social workers of all countries and to provide media for discussion and an exchange of ideas, through meetings, study visits, research projects, exchange of publications and other means of communication;

4. To present the point of the profession on an international level by establishing relations with international organizations, governmental or voluntary, operating in, or interested in, the field of social welfare, and to assist in the carrying out of social planning, social action and welfare programmes sponsored by such organizations.

Human rights

The commitment of IFSW to the protection and advancement of human rights has been strengthened, not only by the work of its own Human Rights Commission intervening on behalf of social workers and others who are persecuted and imprisoned but also by its close cooperation with the Centre for Human Rights, United Nations Office at Geneva. This cooperation has led to a manual for schools of social work and the social work profession, entitled Teaching and Learning about Human Rights, published by the Centre for Human Rights in 1992. The manual has been widely disseminated to social workers and educational institutions throughout the world. It has also been used at many conferences and workshops, and will be published in French and Spanish, in addition to English, to achieve a wider circulation. IFSW participated in the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna on 14-25 June 1993, and presented written and oral statements to that major Conference, concentrating on the links between human rights and social development.

/...

International Year of the Family

Based upon the Federation's representation at the United Nations Office at Vienna, IFSW has been engaged in the preparations for the International Year of the Family (IYF). The Federation's main representative in Vienna has served as a Board member of the Vienna NGO Committee on the Family and as an editor of the newsletter "Families international". In connection with the Federation's representation at the World NGO Forum Launching the International Year of the Family, in Valletta, Malta, on 28 November-2 December 1993, IFSW was designated IYF patron for exemplary support to the United Nations programme on the IYF. The IYF will also be one of the main focuses of the World Conference for Social Workers, to be held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, on 9-13 July 1994.

Cooperation with the United Nations

Throughout the period 1990-1993, IFSW has cooperated with the United Nations through a network of representatives, based in Geneva, New York, Paris (at UNESCO) and Vienna. Some highlights of activities during the quadrennium include the following:

1990

Responsible for a workshop on "Coalition building", at the NGO consultation held on 22-23 February, preceding the extended session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, Vienna;

Represented at the Global Conference on Education for All, sponsored by UNESCO, UNICEF, UNDP and the World Bank, Jomtien, Thailand 5-9 March;

Participated in the seventh annual Social Work Day, United Nations Headquarters, 21 March, focusing on "Empowerment through literacy and education: international opportunities";

Participated in NGO activities in preparation for the World Summit for Children, New York, 29-30 September and in furthering the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

Participated in the NGO activities in preparation for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 1992;

1991

At the eighth annual Social Work Day, United Nations Headquarters, in March, on the theme "Global upheavals: social consequences for the family", introduced the keynote speaker, the Chief of the Middle East and North Africa Section of UNICEF;

IFSW representatives were elected Deputy Presidents of the NGO Committee on UNICEF and the NGO/DPI Executive Committee;

Represented at the symposium organized by the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat and the NGO Committee on Ageing, entitled "Humanity comes of age: promise or peril", New York, 3 October;

Represented at the NGO Committee on UNICEF Forum on "Effective participation in local and global child development", Kadoma, Zimbabwe, 4-8 November;

Published the monograph "Beyond medicine: the social work response to the growing challenge of AIDS", funded by the Social and Behavioural Research Unit, Global Programme on AIDS, WHO. The monograph has been, and still is widely disseminated to social workers throughout the world;

1992

Actively involved in activities related to the United Nation work on the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the United Nations programme of action on "Combating the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography", and the NGO Committee on Human Rights Subcommittee on Southern Africa;

Participated in the ninth annual Social Work Day, United Nations Headquarters, 24 March, devoted to "AIDS: an international crisis; a social work call to action", at which one of the main speakers was Mr. Jerry Kilker of WHO;

Participated in the planning of the DPI conference on "Regional conflicts: threats to world peace and progress";

1993

Participated in the tenth annual Social Work Day, United Nations Headquarters, 23 March, featuring the theme "A global challenge: ethnic conflict and humanitarian issues" at which the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs was the main speaker;

Took active part in the NGO activities in preparation for the three landmark United Nations Conferences, on Population and Development, Cairo, 1994, the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 1995, and the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 1995.

Information provided to social workers world wide

IFSW is continuing to inform its membership and other readers about United Nations activities and initiatives in its Newsletter, published three times a year. Coverage of news about the United Nations is part of every edition.

Conferences focusing on United Nations initiatives

The Federation's World Conferences for Social Workers (Buenos Aires, 1990, with 2,500 participants, and Washington, D.C., 1992, with 3,300 participants)

/...

always focus on several topics related to United Nations initiatives. The regional seminars, gathering hundreds of social workers (Hong Kong, 1991, Glasgow, 1991, Debrecen, Hungary, 1993), have focused on such topics as ecology and deprivation, child care and poverty in Europe.

Eastern and Central Europe

During the period under review, IFSW has given increased attention to the development of social work and social work training in Eastern and Central Europe. In the Russian Federation, Poland and Hungary, social worker associations have been established in cooperation with IFSW. The same development is now taking place in Albania, Romania and Ukraine, with more countries to come. In 1992, the Chinese Social Workers' Association was affiliated to the global Federation.

Distribution of policy statements and documents on human rights and AIDS

In the period 1990-1993, IFSW has initiated a system for distributing its international policy papers to individuals world wide on the following topics: child welfare, elderly people, health, HIV-AIDS, human rights, migration, peace and disarmament, protection of personal information, refugees, rural communities, self-help, youth and the advancement of women. The policy papers have been compiled partly on the basis of United Nations documents, and promote global social development. Also, the previously mentioned monograph on AIDS and the manual on human rights are distributed in this manner.

43. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

(Category II)

Introduction

The International Federation of University Women (IFUW) is in a period of rapid growth, particularly in developing countries and in Central and Eastern Europe. Some 59 national associations, representing 150,000 graduate women, are members of IFUW. From 1990 to 1993, 10 new national associations have joined and 15 are in the process of affiliation.

Through its conferences and seminars, IFUW provides a world-wide forum where highly educated women interact on international issues. The Federation is committed to improve the status of women and girls, to further the development of education and to protect human rights and promote peace. IFUW undertakes activities in support of these issues and encourages its members to apply their knowledge and skills to the problems that arise at all levels of public life and to participate in decision-making at the local, national and international levels. IFUW offers an international fellowships programme.

The 1992 to 1995 study and action programme is entitled "Women's Future, World Future: Education for Survival and Progress". This emphasizes the Federation's commitment to education as the key to confronting global challenges and to empowering women as agents of change, which is achieved through development of pressure groups, lobbying governments, cooperation with other women's organizations, international networking and local projects.

For its funding, IFUW continues to rely on subscriptions from members for its core budget. In addition, IFUW has recently received grants from UNICEF and some national development agencies for its programme on capacity-building.

IFUW cooperates with four international non-governmental organizations in consultative status on women and development projects in Project 5-0, a UNESCO co-action project.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council

IFUW representatives attend most meetings of the Economic and Social Council, giving special attention to the sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Commission on Human Rights and the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

Conferences

IFUW has been represented at world conferences during the period 1990 to 1993, including meetings of preparatory committees and regional meetings. IFUW cooperated with other NGOs to ensure that the role of women and girls was

/...

mainstreamed through the conference documentation and that it received specific attention.

At the World Conference on Education for All, held in Thailand in March 1993 IFUW was represented by an expert in education.

The Secretary General of IFUW accepted the invitation to attend the World Summit for Children, held in New York in September 1990.

At the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, June 1992, IFUW established an environment and development network of experts, which contributed to working groups and meetings on issues related to environment and sustainable development. An expert ecologist represented IFUW at the Conference.

The Secretary General of IFUW and three other representatives attended the World Conference on Human Rights, at Vienna in June 1993.

Preparations for future world conferences

IFUW is participating in preparatory and regional meetings for the International Conference on Population and Development, the World Summit on Social Development and the Fourth World Conference on Women.

Statements

At the thirty-fourth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, the President of IFUW made an oral presentation on the question of equality and participation and decision-making. A joint NGO written statement was also made on the same question. On the subject women and the environment, a joint NGO written statement was made.

At the thirty-fifth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, the President of IFUW made oral presentations on the role of women in the peace process, and on education of the girl child.

At the thirty-sixth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, the President of IFUW made an oral presentation on the preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women. Two joint NGO written statements were also made on that subject. The President of IFUW also made an oral statement concerning women's place in peace negotiations. Joint NGO written statements were made on the following questions: equal participation in all efforts to promote international cooperation, peace and disarmament; monitoring the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies - Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women; integration of women in the process of development; and elimination of de jure and de facto discrimination against women.

At the thirty-seventh session of the Commission on the Status of Women, joint NGO statements (written and oral) were made on the following questions: women in extreme poverty and the integration of women's concerns into national

/...

development planning; men and women in partnership; preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women; monitoring the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies; and Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women.

Joint NGO statements (written and oral) were made at the forty-ninth session of the Commission on Human Rights on the following subjects: torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; preparatory meeting for the World Conference on Human Rights; and human rights of women.

At the seventy-seventh session of the ILO Conference, IFUW submitted a statement on the promotion of self-employment.

During the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, a joint NGO statement was made on women and environment and development. At the third session of the Preparatory Committee, oral statements were made on environmental education and on women and environment and development.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies and specialized agencies

IFUW is cooperating with the United Nations and its specialized agencies in particular in the fields of education and the advancement of women, through its excellent consultative relations with the Division for the Advancement of Women, UNIFEM and INSTRAW in programmes and the preparation of meetings relating to women's issues.

IFUW cooperates with UNICEF in the Girl Child Priority for Development Programme. IFUW is Treasurer and Board member of the NGO Committee on UNICEF. The programmes on the education of the girl child and cross-disciplinary approaches to discrimination of girls have been featured at IFUW meetings and conferences. At the 1992 triennial Conference, which was attended by 1,700 members, a panel discussion was held on the girl child, with the participation of UNICEF staff.

At UNESCO, IFUW is an active member of the Collective Consultation on Higher Education, cooperating with UNESCO in the study and publication of a report on women in higher education management. The IFUW Secretary General has attended meetings of the Consultation, and expert members have contributed to studies and symposia. IFUW is cooperating with the Higher Education Division in the preparation of a publication on women in higher education for the Fourth World Conference on Women. The findings of this study will be presented as a round table at the NGO Forum in Beijing.

Action in implementation of United Nations resolutions

At the IFUW triennial Conference, in August 1992, a number of resolutions were adopted relating to United Nations resolutions and programmes,

/...

demonstrating the commitment of IFUW to implement United Nations resolutions at the international and national level within its areas of competence.

IFUW is also cooperating with UNESCO, UNICEF, UNDP and the World Bank in the follow-up to the World Conference on Education for All. The IFUW Secretary General is a member of the Committee for the Education for All Network, which is planning regional seminars. At the recent New Delhi summit for the nine most populous nations, to review programmes on Education for All, the IFUW President represented the NGO Committees of UNESCO and UNICEF, and presented a joint statement which drew special attention to the imperative educational needs of women and girls.

Following UNCED, there was a panel discussion at the 1992 IFUW triennial Conference on the implementation of Agenda 21, with a keynote speaker from the UNCED secretariat.

Several United Nations departments and specialized agencies have recognized the urgent need for capacity-building. IFUW is cooperating with training programmes for women leaders of NGOs, particularly in Eastern Europe and developing countries. This has received financial support from UNICEF.

IFUW representatives in Geneva are closely following the Commission on Human Rights and cooperating with the Secretariat in ensuring that the resolutions in the Vienna Declaration to mainstream women's human rights into all activities of the Centre for Human Rights are implemented.

/...

44. INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

(Category II)

The International League for Human Rights, founded in 1942, works to end torture, disappearances, religious intolerance, censorship and other human rights abuses. Taking the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as its charter, the League acts to strengthen the implementation of human rights through the relevant international bodies; to protect the human rights of individuals world wide; and to bolster the activities of domestic human rights monitoring groups around the world. The League is a private, non-governmental international human rights organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. It also has been afforded similar status with UNESCO, the Council of Europe and the African Commission on Human and People's Rights. As a matter of principle, the League accepts no funding from any Government or intergovernmental body.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings and cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies and specialized agencies

Representatives of the League have participated actively in the Economic and Social Council and in other United Nations conferences and meetings. During each of the past four years, the Executive Director and other League representatives have attended the sessions of the Commission on Human Rights, where they have addressed a number of agenda items. League representatives have also attended sessions of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. The League has periodically appeared before the Trusteeship Council to submit petitions on non-self-governing territories. For example, in May 1990, the League submitted to the Trusteeship Council a petition on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Several League representatives took part in the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in August and September 1990. In 1992 and 1993, a League Vice-President spoke on the question of East Timor before the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

The League has continued working to support the activities of the United Nations committees that supervise human rights treaties that they have ratified. League representatives have attended meetings of the Human Rights Committee, the Committee against Torture and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. The League has assisted members of the treaty committees in the development of general comments and recommendations. The League has also worked closely with members of the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to draft general comments and recommendations adopted by those committees interpreting the conventions. In January 1992, the League assisted the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in drafting a general recommendation on violence against women; the League has also provided comments to the Human Rights Committee in connection with a draft general comment on freedom on religion, conscience and beliefs.

/...

Each year, the League convenes a series of workshops on human rights issues before the Third Committee of the General Assembly. Between 30 and 45 delegates from all world regions attend each of the autumn workshops, which have dealt with topics ranging from new standards to protect the rights of minorities, indigenous peoples and others to the proposal to establish a High Commissioner for Human Rights. The League convened a special briefing at Geneva in February 1992 for delegates to the Commission on Human Rights. The League continues to prepare In Briefs, specialized background studies on various human rights matters before the United Nations human rights bodies. Synthesizing complex and current information about country situations and human rights mechanisms, recent In Briefs have dealt with such issues as advancing United Nations enforcement of women's human rights, the rights of refugees and procedures to protect human rights.

In preparation for the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights, the League organized a satellite meeting, which was held at Yale University in May. The meeting's proceedings were distributed to both United Nations delegates and non-governmental organizations prior to and during the World Conference, as was the League report, "Combating violence against women". League representatives attended the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna and participated in successful NGO effort to identify violence against women and other women's human rights issues as part of the World Conference. The League played a prominent role in the NGO drive to create a High Commissioner for Human Rights and has also joined in post-Vienna NGO coalition efforts to establish a Special Rapporteur on violence against women.

In January 1994, a League mission travelled to Afghanistan. Its findings on the human rights situation in Afghanistan were transmitted to the Special Rapporteur on Afghanistan and the Special Rapporteur on religious intolerance.

In January 1992, the League sponsored an international conference on violence against women, which brought together members of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, members of other United Nations treaty bodies, activists from all over the world who work to promote women's rights at the national level, government officials from various regions, and leading international law scholars. The conference culminated in a series of recommendations for United Nations action, as well as for measures that Governments and private organizations can take to promote an end to violence against women. In the weeks following the conference, the League worked with members of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and assisted them in drafting a general recommendation on violence against women. Adopted on 29 January 1992, the general recommendation drew extensively on the League's suggestions, setting forth a comprehensive analysis of gender-specific violence as a violation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. The general recommendation has already had far-reaching significance for interpretations of other human rights treaties and for various human rights enforcement mechanisms at the United Nations. The general recommendation strengthened the drive to establish a Special Rapporteur on violence against women in the Commission on Human Rights.

The League has closely monitored the conflict in the former Yugoslavia since hostilities first broke out. Based on the findings of three fact-finding missions, the League formulated recommendations for United Nations and international action, including the establishment of a war crimes tribunal, and pressed for their realization.

Other League activities include a campaign in May and June 1990 to get mayors of major United States cities to endorse the Convention on the Rights of the Child and to have their cities' agencies comply with it. In 1991, the League participated in two fact-finding missions to Nagorny Karabakh to report on the ethnic cleansing taking place there.

45. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION

(Category I)

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) is a world-wide federation of national standards bodies from some 100 countries, one from each country. ISO is a non-governmental organization established in 1947. The mission of ISO is to promote the development of standardization and related activities in the world, with a view to facilitating the international exchange of goods and services, and to developing cooperation in the spheres of intellectual, scientific, technological and economic activity. The work of ISO results in international agreements which are published as international standards.

ISO representatives attend the sessions of the Economic and Social Council or its committees at which matters of concern to ISO are discussed. The main ISO contributions to the Council have been through the regional commissions (mainly ECE), other United Nations organs (e.g., UNCHS, UNCTAD, UNEP) and committees such as the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. In addition, there is active collaboration between ISO and most of the specialized agencies of the United Nations system.

Cooperation with the regional commissions

Economic Commission for Europe

In addition to attending meetings of its regular sessions, ISO is actively involved in a large proportion of the activities of ECE. ISO representatives participate in the meetings of the Working Party on Standardization Policies. ISO is making direct contributions to the work of, and attending meetings of, among others, the following ECE principal subsidiary bodies and/or their subordinate bodies:

(a) Committee on Energy;

(b) Committee on Housing, Building and Planning;

(c) Inland Transport Committee;

(d) Committee on the Development of Trade/Working Party on Facilitation of International Trade Procedures;

(e) Working Party on Engineering Industries and Automation;

(f) Timber Committee.

ISO representatives participate in 40 to 50 meetings of the above bodies each year, in addition to numerous informal discussions with the ECE secretariat. Nearly 60 ISO technical committees in various fields have liaison with ECE.

/...

In relation to UN/EDIFACT, ISO and ECE are developing a memorandum of understanding to finalize collaboration in the fields of electronic data interchange (EDI) and open-EDI.

Economic Commission for Africa

Relations between ECA and ISO have been sustained by the exchange of documentation and invitations to meetings of mutual interest.

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

A good deal of the Commission's interest in ISO work lies in the field of transportation, including transportation by inland waterways in the context of ECLAC activity on integrated river basin planning. At the request of ECLAC, regular liaison has been arranged between ECLAC and the ISO technical committee on freight containers and the ISO subcommittee on inland navigation.

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

ISO is represented at many ESCAP meetings, both at regional workshops on technical subjects of interest to ISO and at ESCAP regular sessions. Cooperation between ISO and ESCAP is particularly active in the field of hydrometric determination and agricultural machinery. ESCAP receives the annual reports of 25 ISO technical committees in various fields. The Trade Information Service of ESCAP is supplied, on demand, with copies of standards publications of ISO.

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

ESCWA is in liaison with some 12 ISO technical committees and subcommittees.

Cooperation with other United Nations organs

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

ISO continues to have contacts with UNCHS, by means of the normal ISO liaison procedures for committees in which UNCHS has an interest. Six ISO committees maintain liaison with UNCHS.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

ISO is closely involved with UNCTAD in the discussions regarding availability of international standards for freight containers and the question of the possibility of drawing up a flexible international agreement on the application of these standards. ISO has participated in discussions at the secretariat level and in meetings of the intergovernmental group on this subject during the past years. ISO participates in meetings of the Committee on Transfer of Technology and the Services Development Committee (Shipping), and is represented at UNCTAD sessions. Cooperation also exists, within the framework of ITC-UNCTAD/GATT, on questions concerning export inspection and related aspects of quality certification. Seven ISO technical committees in various fields have liaison with UNCTAD.

United Nations Environment Programme

ISO technical committees dealing with terminology, sampling and analysis of pollutants in the atmosphere and in water, measurement of environmental noise and vibrations, and soil quality contribute information of relevance to UNEP. In addition to corresponding with the office in Nairobi, close contacts are maintained with the UNEP offices in Geneva and Paris. Three ISO technical committees have liaison with UNEP.

An active collaboration is being established with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in the area of animal identification.

Cooperation with the specialized agencies of the United Nations system

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

The close cooperation between ISO and UNIDO, particularly in the area of standardization in the industrializing process, continues. UNIDO is invited to send representatives to attend ISO meetings of relevance to UNIDO programmes and ISO is invited to UNIDO meetings concerned with standardization and its applications in developing countries. As a result of the Memorandum of Understanding signed in 1979 by the ISO Secretary-General and the UNIDO Executive Director (now Director-General), the special joint UNIDO/ISO Committee continues to meet every year alternately in Geneva and Vienna. The next phase of the UNIDO/ISO collaboration scheme involves the implementation of a training programme for African countries in the application of international quality management standards (ISO 9000), for which UNIDO is seeking financing through the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and other sources.

Other specialized agencies and related organizations of the United Nations system

Close contacts and active collaboration are also maintained between relevant ISO technical committees and the specialized agencies and related organizations of the United Nations system, particularly FAO, GATT, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, IMO, ITU, UPU, WHO, WIPO and WMO, on subjects of mutual interest. There is particularly sustained close collaboration in the field of food products where ISO is in constant contact with the secretariat and subsidiary bodies of the Codex Alimentarius Commission. Also, because of the rapid development in the field of information technology, the relations between ISO and ITU have become highly interactive owing to the growing convergence of information technology and telecommunications; representatives of both sides hold joint meetings or attend each other's meetings several times a year.

/...

46. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

(Category II)

Objectives and principles

The purpose of the organization is humanitarian, emanating from the principle of the equality in dignity and rights of all human beings and peoples. The specific principles and objectives of the organization are those of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The organization adopts all legitimate means of contributing to the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination everywhere, and attempts to organize efforts for that purpose to ensure a greater measure of effectiveness, including the following:

(a) Collection of information and preparation of studies and references on racism in general and the dissemination thereof;

(b) Development of awareness of the racist problem and its danger to the human community, human dignity and world peace through publications, conferences, seminars and other methods;

(c) Confirmation of the moral and human values of equality and justice without discrimination;

(d) Exposure of the interrelationship between racism, colonialism and imperialism;

(e) Cooperation with and support of efforts of NGOs engaged in combating racism and racial discrimination;

(f) Performance of such other activities as may contribute to greater understanding among people on the basis of equal worth and dignity of all human beings. For example, the organization occasionally grants fellowship awards to graduate students and presents an International Award for the Promotion of Human Understanding.

Activities

As it has done over the past decade, the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD) continues to engage in a number of activities and projects, often in cooperation with the United Nations or other NGOs concerned with human rights and the elimination of racial discrimination. All activities of EAFORD are directed towards the realization of the objectives of the United Nations by fighting discrimination in all fields. These activities during the period under review included:

(a) Convening seminars and conferences under joint auspices with universities, NGOs and the United Nations on racism and racial discrimination in general, and on apartheid and rights and conditions of indigenous peoples, in

Geneva, New York, Vienna, Washington, D.C., Latin America, Canada, South Africa etc.;

(b) Participating, through oral and written interventions, in at least 60 conferences and seminars organized by NGOs and the United Nations and its agencies, including the World Conference on Human Rights, in Vienna, in June 1993;

(c) Participating in the NGO Forum of the World Conference on Human Rights;

(d) Participating in all sessions of the Commission on Human Rights;

(e) Participating in all sessions of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, especially in connection with agenda items on self-determination, racism and racial discrimination, decolonization and violations of human rights in any part of the world;

(f) Participating in all NGO symposiums on the question of Palestine;

(g) Served on the NGO Subcommittee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonization;

(h) Member of the International Coordinating Committee of NGOs on the Question of Palestine;

(i) Member of the Special NGO Committee on Human Rights;

(j) Member of the Conference of NGOs in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (CONGO);

(k) Publishes a biannual newsletter, with "UN update" sections;

(l) Provides information to United Nations bodies dealing with specific questions on racism and racial discrimination;

(m) Organized a panel on "barriers to housing rights" at the United Nations NGO co-sponsored conference on sustainable housing in industrialized States;

(n) Assisted in organizing a fact-finding mission in Palestine to investigate matters in connection with the Habitat International Coalition "Campaign against forced eviction";

(o) Was invited to take part in the human rights panel of the Native Housing Rights Conference, Sudbury, Ontario;

(p) The Secretary General of EAFORD, at the request of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) after the signature of the Declaration of Principles, prepared a draft basic law for the emerging Palestinian entity, emphasizing human rights and the rule of law on the basis of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the two International Covenants;

(q) An Executive Council member of EAFORD, at an international conference organized by the University of Bophuthatswana, was presented a certificate in recognition of his publications, lectures and other activities in support of the rights of the indigenous African peoples. At Ankara University, in Turkey, he introduced courses on Africa and wrote a textbook entitled African National Liberation Movements, which took the liberation issue from 1918 up to the present, analysing it country by country and also continent-wise. He also recently completed a research project for UNESCO on "Discrimination as a source of conflict";

(r) In June 1993, an Executive Council member convened a meeting of the Pan African Movement in Toronto which was attended by participants from Angola, Nigeria, Guyana, the Bahamas and the United States;

(s) An executive Council member finished a book, the title of which is Peace for Palestine. The book is a comprehensive review, reflecting 50 years of struggle in defence of the rights of Palestinians;

(t) EAFORD received the "Award of Peace Messenger" from the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

(u) Continued efforts of previous years to focus comparatively on Palestine, South Africa, ex-Yugoslavia, indigenous peoples and minorities.

EAFORD publications included:

The Demolition of Palestinian Homes and Other Structures by Israeli Authorities

Armas e infiltración: Israel en America Latina

South Africa and Israel: Entering the 1990s

Crónica de una discriminación institucionalizada: Israel en Palestina

The Debate on Zionism and Racism

The Facts on Zionism and Racism

Applying the Anti-Apartheid Principles to the Middle East

International Law and Indigenous People's Organizations Regarding Housing and Habitat

State Planning, Development Programs and Indigenous Groups

Without Prejudice (the EAFORD international journal on racial discrimination)

The publications of EAFORD, as well as its newsletter, special reports and studies, information sheets and bulletins are sent regularly to United Nations offices and to 2,000 other NGOs and international and national offices and agencies. Information is continually provided regarding United Nations activities, and the role that EAFORD plays with the Organization, as well as the contact EAFORD maintains throughout the year with the United Nations.

47. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF CONSUMER UNIONS

(Category I)

Aims and purposes of the organization

The International Organization of Consumer Unions (IOCU) is a world-wide federation of consumer organizations dedicated to the protection and promotion of consumer rights and interests through research, information and education.

During the period 1990-1993, 38 new organizations became members of IOCU. Total membership is now 180 organizations from 72 countries. The principal regions for membership growth were Asia and the Pacific, Latin America, Eastern Europe and Africa. In addition to its Programme for the Developed Economies (PRODEC) and its Regional Offices for Latin America and the Caribbean (ROLAC) and Asia and the Pacific (ROAP), IOCU has set up a new Programme for the Economies in Transition (PROECT) and, at the end of 1993, prepared for the opening of a Regional Office for Africa (ROAF) in Zimbabwe.

IOCU works closely with the Pesticide Action Network (PAN), the International Baby Food Action Network (IBFAN) and Health Action International (HAI), hosting the Asian wing of HAI, known as Action for Rational Drugs in Asia.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies

Economic activities

Between 1990 and 1993, IOCU attended the meetings of the Commission on Transnational Corporations, where it organized the adoption of a United Nations code of conduct on TNCs. In October 1992, IOCU participated in an ECLAC seminar on TNCs and economic growth in Latin America.

IOCU closely followed the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations and presented position papers to GATT on consumers and the Uruguay Round and on trade and the environment. In December 1993, IOCU commented on the outcome of the Uruguay Round.

Environmental activities

IOCU participated in the Preparatory Committee meetings for UNCED and hosted a panel discussion on consumers and the environment at the NGO Global Forum held parallel to the Earth Summit. In 1991, ROAP attended ESCAP/UNDP meetings on the environment.

During the quadrennium, IOCU has been involved with the International Programme on Chemical Safety, attending regional meetings on Prior Informed Consent in Toxic Chemicals and contributing towards the development of a code of ethics for the international trade in toxic chemicals.

/...

Welfare, health and food activities

Throughout the period 1990-1993, IOCU has been represented at the Economic and Social Council's permanent working groups on ageing, the status of women, literacy and education for human rights. IOCU helped to launch a working group on the family as an economic unit and has been involved in the preparations for the 1994 International Year of the Family. In June 1993, a representative from ROLAC attended the World Conference on Human Rights.

In association with IBFAN and HAI, IOCU has continued to participate in the work of WHO on baby foods and in its drug action programme. IOCU sent delegations to the WHO meetings on ethical criteria for medicinal drug promotion. Representatives from ROAP attended the WHO meeting on the Philippine pharmaceutical industry in September 1993. IOCU has contributed to WHO anti-tobacco activities and work on AIDS through the testing of condoms.

IOCU has taken an active part in the Codex Alimentarius Commission throughout the quadrennium, at the Commission itself and at the regional and special subject committees. IOCU representatives attended an FAO/WHO Conference on Food Standards, Chemicals in Food and the Food Trade, in Rome in March 1991. IOCU sent a large delegation to the 1992 FAO/WHO International Conference on Nutrition. IOCU also attends the FAO Council. In June 1993, representatives from ROAP attended the FAO Expert Consultation on the Integration of Consumer Interests in Food Control. IOCU is an active member of the Nutrition Working Group of the NGO Committee on UNICEF.

Representatives from ROAP attended a meeting on food irradiation with WHO, IAEA and FAO, in Kuala Lumpur in January 1992. IOCU was invited to participate in the IAEA annual General Conference for the first time in 1992.

Air transport activities

In June 1992, IOCU was represented at ICAO, the European Civil Aviation Conference and the International Air Transport Association, and participated in the 1992 triennial General Assembly of ICAO.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies and specialized agencies

1990

In June, IOCU was an organizing partner with ESCAP in the United Nations-sponsored Asia Pacific Seminar on Consumer Protection, in Bangkok.

1991

ROLAC established a formal partnership agreement with UNESCO in 1991 to introduce consumer education into Latin American schools.

1992

Speakers from the Codex and from the GATT secretariat participated in an IOCU seminar in May on food standards.

In collaboration with and sponsorship from UNIDO, ROLAC held a joint Regional Workshop on Consumer Protection and Product Standards, in Puerto Rico in June.

IOCU held a joint meeting with ECLAC and UNESCO on Adult Education in Latin America, in Santiago in September.

1993

IOCU held a joint seminar with IAEA and the International Consultative Group on Food Irradiation in September.

ROLAC submitted a paper on consumer education for youth and adults to the UNESCO meeting on adult education.

Other relevant activities

Consultation with officials

In November 1992, members of the IOCU Executive Committee and the IOCU Director General met directly with the United Nations Secretary-General to discuss consumer rights. In October 1993, an IOCU delegation met with the Director-General of GATT.

Preparation of materials for the United Nations

In 1992, IOCU representatives in New York gave considerable support to the publication and distribution of a new revised edition of the Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or not Approved by Governments.

Financial assistance received from the United Nations

UNESCO has helped to fund ROLAC's consumer education work and PROECT has received funding from UNDP to help develop consumer organizations in Eastern Europe. ROAP has received grants from the United Nations Development Fund for Women and UNEP for work on pesticide education. ECLAC sponsored an IOCU economic seminar in Costa Rica in 1993.

48. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF INDIGENOUS RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(Category II)

On 10 May 1989, the International Organization of Indigenous Resource Development (IOIRD) was granted category II consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. The organization's original aim was to promote the international interest of indigenous peoples, particularly indigenous community development of natural resources, through means that are compatible with the protection of indigenous culture, indigenous human rights, traditional economy and protection of the environment. In pursuit of its purposes, IOIRD has participated, with oral and written statements, in at least 35 United Nations conferences and meetings.

Since one of the major objectives of IOIRD is to promote the aims, objectives and purposes of the United Nations and its affiliated bodies and the furtherance of the undertaking of their work among indigenous peoples, representatives of IOIRD have attended United Nations meetings to support the development of international instruments. In particular, oral and written statements have been presented to the United Nations Working Group on indigenous populations, the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the Commission on Human Rights. The agenda items included, among others, the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the International Year of the World's Indigenous People, the United Nations Treaty Study, ILO Convention 169, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Several meetings and conferences have been held by IOIRD at the regional and local level to provide information about the United Nations and its affiliated bodies. Reports have been submitted to the respective IOIRD membership, leaders and community members in the Council, Board or general meetings. This information and public education is an ongoing activity of IOIRD in pursuit of its goals. Other regional international meetings have been attended in Mexico, Guatemala, Greenland, Canada and the United States. The United Nations Meeting of Experts in Nuuk, Greenland, on Indigenous Self-Government, the Indigenous Summits and the Indigenous Parliament were all forums to promote knowledge and encourage an exchange of information.

Action and cooperation by participation of IOIRD delegations in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings in Geneva and New York included:

1990

12-17 July, Geneva, United Nations Working Group; 27 July-3 August, Geneva, Subcommission;

8-12 October, Guatemala, indigenous Parliament, relating to Rio Conference on Environment and Development, United Nations Treaty Study, ILO Convention 169, Convention on the Rights of the Child, International Year of the World's Indigenous People, draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People;

1991

February, Geneva, Commission on Human Rights, relating to Canada's report;

April, Geneva, Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;

July, Geneva, United Nations Working Group;

August, Geneva, United Nations Subcommission, relating to the draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People and United Nations Treaty Study;

September, Nuuk, Greenland, the United Nations Meeting of Experts on Indigenous Self-Government;

1992

February, Geneva, Commission on Human Rights;

16-18 June, Denver, Tribal Summit (E/C.4/Sub.2/AC.4/1992/3/Add.1);

July, Geneva, United Nations Working Group;

November, New York, Geneva, Washington, D.C., United Nations draft declaration, Organization of American States Declaration;

10-12 November, Ottawa, Indigenous Parliament;

10-12 December, New York, Economic and Social Council International Year;

1993

24-28 May, Guatemala, United Nations Treaty Study, International Decade;

14-25 June, Vienna, World Conference on Human Rights;

July, Geneva, United Nations Working Group;

August, Geneva, United Nations Subcommission;

15-17 September, Geneva, NGO consultations on Decade on Racism;

5 October, Mexico, United Nations Treaty Study, International Decade;

29-30 October, Montana, Four Nations, regarding United Nations Treaty Study.

The financial commitment by the Four Nations of Hobbema has been extremely helpful, enabling IOIRD to support the United Nations in its activities. The most recent accomplishments were an IOIRD representative meeting with Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali on 19 November 1993 with the United Nations Goodwill Ambassador Ms. Rigoberta Menchu, the General Assembly resolution on the International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples and the Action Plan for the Decade.

49. INTERNATIONAL PRISONERS AID ASSOCIATION

(Category II)

General background

The International Prisoners Aid Association (IPAA) was founded 40 years ago by voluntary organizations in North America devoted to the after-care of prisoners and related activities. Since its foundation in 1950, IPAA membership has grown, reaching more than 40 organizations representing about 30 countries throughout the world. In 1965, the Association was granted consultative status with the Economic and Social Council; it was granted the same status by the Council of Europe in 1971, and became a charter member of the NGO Alliance in 1972. In recent years, IPAA has endured some difficulties owing to budget shortages and lack of paid staff. Through volunteer service, however, its endeavours in offenders care has continued and it is now preparing a world-wide directory of offenders care agencies.

Main objectives

The principal purpose of IPAA is to provide for the international dissemination and exchange of information and experiences regarding offender rehabilitation and crime prevention; to encourage the establishment and growth of local and national non-governmental agencies that render needed services to offenders and their families; and to promote cross-cultural correctional research and facilitate contact among correctional workers throughout the world.

Publications and reports

IPAA issues a regular newsletter three times a year, an informative periodical directory of offenders care agencies around the world, and special reports and pamphlets that deal with international correction. Since 1990, the newsletter has covered numerous news items on prisoners aid agencies and correctional conferences in various parts of the world, and several articles and research reports relevant to offenders rehabilitation and crime prevention, including resolutions and other activities of United Nations bodies.

Topics covered by the IPAA newsletter in recent years include: 100 years of prisoner's aid in New Zealand; IPAA at 40 moving forward; plan for regionalization of prisoner's care agencies; sports help prisoners in Papua New Guinea; Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders; new trends of community offenders care in Italy; prisons in Cuba; development of Taiwan After-Care Association; Wisconsin prison system adopts computer literacy programme; activities of the NGO Alliance on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at the United Nations, New York; human rights of indigenous people; Australian Association of Prisoner Support Organizations; recommendation on the treatment of foreign prisoners; children in prison with their mothers; prisons in the Soviet Union; new Human Rights Treaty; National Conference on Sentencing Advocacy; International Society of Social Defence; National Juvenile Services Training Institute; correctional health care; international trends in crime, residential treatment and the family;

/...

International Institute on Victimology, and Victoria Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders.

Conferences and seminars

In addition to its business meetings, IPAA holds a general membership meeting, combined with an international conference, twice every five years, one of which corresponds in time and place with the United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in a different country every five years. During 1990-1993, IPAA has conducted several international conferences, including a meeting dealing with "after-care in the Middle East", which was held in Cairo in January 1990 in collaboration with the Egyptian Union for Prisoner Care. The Cairo conference dealt with trends in offender rehabilitation, problems faced by discharged prisoners, and after-care of special categories of offenders, and ended with a resolution to form a regional Arab union for prisoners care agencies. While attending the Eighth United Nations Congress, held in Cuba in August 1990, IPAA conducted its own seminar on "exchange of new ideas and experiences in offenders care", and participated in two of the ancillary meetings of the non-governmental organizations: one on "community participation in corrections", the other on "implementation of United Nations standards and rules". During the 1990-1993 period, IPAA participated through its representatives in several international events concerning offender rehabilitation, held, for example, in San Sebastian, Spain, Rio de Janeiro, Milan, Vienna, Paris, Versailles, Courmayeur, Italy, and New York.

Representation at the United Nations and NGO Alliance

IPAA affiliation with the United Nations has enhanced the exchange of information worldwide with other groups interested in improving and humanizing policies dealing with crime prevention and the treatment of offenders. Delegates of IPAA meet and work regularly with delegates of similar groups through the Alliance of Non-Governmental Organizations for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in New York. During the past four years, the IPAA representative at the United Nations has served as Executive Secretary of the Alliance. IPAA has also maintained a regular representative at the Vienna International Centre. The continued cooperation and support of the Economic and Social Council is earnestly solicited to facilitate the progress of the Association's important involvement world wide.

Requests and inquiries

During the past four years, IPAA has received numerous inquiries and requests for assistance or advice from agencies and individuals around the world, especially the United States. The secretariat has made a special effort to respond to these letter and, in many cases, has had to refer requests to other specialized agencies. In this regard, several of these requests were announced in the IPAA newsletter under "Letters to the Editor", and through that medium many prisoners, ex-offenders and other individuals were assisted by concerned groups or agencies.

50. INTERNATIONAL ROAD FEDERATION

(Category II)

The purpose of the International Road Federation (IRF), as stated in article II of the IRF By-Laws is as follows:

1. To promote the education of both the public and the Governments of all countries of the world concerning the social and economic benefits to be derived from adequate road systems;

2. To encourage and support the planning and execution by Governments of sound programmes for the improvement and extension of the road systems of all countries of the world;

3. To collect and collate statistical, technical, economic, educational and other material pertaining to the betterment of road systems and the advantages to be derived from them, and to publish and distribute such material as widely as seems advantageous;

4. To cooperate with other international and local groups having objectives similar to those of this corporation, and to sponsor the formation and affiliation with this corporation of local and regional road federations in all countries and regions of the world.

IRF is an international, non-political, professional organization representing all business groups having a major interest in the planning, development, operation and construction of roads and related infrastructures. IRF acts as a source of support for national road associations and collaborates with governmental and intergovernmental bodies, while maintaining close liaison with other international organizations involved in roads and transport.

Roads will always be necessary to our society and economy, but their public image today is increasingly negative. The purpose of IRF is to give the road its rightful priority in spirit and budgets. Within this framework, IRF establishes, with its members, common standards for road planning, materials, equipment and operation. It promotes before public agencies and public opinion the implementation of projects likely to improve the economy of specific regions. These efforts can apply to projects launched by other organizations such as the Trans-European Motorway (TEM) initiated by ECE or the VIABALTICA, now also under consideration by ECE, or to projects initiated by IRF itself (for example, the Gibraltar Straits fixed link or the Advanced Integrated Motorway System in Europe (AIMSE)). The AIMSE project was launched in 1990 and is updated continuously. It was inspired by the drastic changes in the geography of Europe. In this respect, the report proposes the integration and extension of existing national motorway networks from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Russian Federation and from Scandinavia to the Mediterranean, in order to cope with the heavy increase in road traffic across Europe, which is contemplated by even the most conservative forecasts up to the years 2000 and 2010.

/...

IRF has grown from 549 member organizations in 1989 to 899 at the end of 1993. Pakistan, Haiti, Nepal, Thailand, Ecuador, New Zealand, Slovenia, Croatia, Estonia, Latvia, Bulgaria, Albania, the Czech Republic, Georgia, Lithuania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Poland and the Russian Federation are just a few of the new member countries in which IRF is now represented. Funding for educational grants have been received from organizations in Lebanon, the United States, Japan, China, Saudi Arabia, Mexico, the Sudan, Yemen, Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea and Canada.

IRF encourages attendance at all United Nations meetings by its member organizations and was represented at the meeting of ESCAP, held in Bangkok in 1993. In Geneva, IRF takes an active part in the ECE Inland Transport Committee sessions, especially concerning transport trends, statistics, experts on noise, AGR-mapping and TEM. Additionally, IRF has participated actively in the following conferences: Road Conference, Prague, 1991; Seventeenth International Study Week on Traffic Engineering and Safety, Warsaw, 1992; ECE Second Pan-European Transport Conference, Crete, 1992; OECD Conference, Szczecin, 1992; East-West European Road Conference, Warsaw, 1993; Expert team surveying the layout of the East-West transport corridor through the territories of Albania, the former Yugoslavia Republic of Macedonia and Bulgaria, Sofia, 1993; meeting of ECA and IRF officials, Addis Ababa, 1994.

The IRF office at Geneva has had working groups for several years on road safety (vertical, horizontal signing, safety barriers and temporary road signing) and noise control. Complete reports submitted by these groups to the EU in Brussels are available. Various United Nations personnel as well as participants of United Nations-sponsored projects regularly attend the annual Executive Conferences (on traffic management, motor vehicles and the environment, road management) organized by IRF. United Nations staff return to Headquarters and disseminate information to interested committees about this form of technology transfer. United Nations staff and United Nations-sponsored delegations regularly attend IRF regional and world meetings: regional meetings have been held in Yugoslavia and Australia; a world meeting was held in Madrid in 1993. IRF has an ongoing relationship with ECLAC for a joint project involving the Government of Germany (GTZ) and the World Bank. IRF provides training programmes, videotape training, regional and world meetings, along with the Executive Conferences, as a means of providing effective training and technology transfer to developing, third-world countries. The videotape training programme now includes 62 tapes inf six different languages. IRF is in the second year of a $1.4 million contract with the Federal Highway Administration to produce an additional 40 tapes in six languages. Videos have recently been used in the United Republic of Tanzania, Nigeria, the Philippines, Egypt and Morocco. The Federation's world-renowned fellowship programme provides grants to engineers and road transportation professionals for study at primarily United States colleges and universities to obtain advanced degrees. These students are required to return to their home country as part of their acceptance of the grant. The 956 IRF Fellows from 103 countries comprise a highly skilled, efficient and productive body of experts who have a strong influence on the orderly development of transportation systems around the world. Many of these Fellows work on United Nations-supported projects around the world.

/...

IRF provides the transportation community with several outstanding publications. World Highways is a magazine geared towards the transfer of technology and is a source of information with regard to ongoing projects. Produced eight times a year, the publication is distributed to more than 25,000 road professionals. World Road Statistics is a compilation of statistics printed in English, French and German and soon in Russian. In its thirtieth year of print, the questionnaires sent around the world use the ECE Glossary of Transport Statistics, to which IRF contributed. This report contains information regarding the number of automobiles in use, motor fuel information, kilometres of paved roads, road user tax information, road accidents, and other pertinent facts.

IRF develops and organizes many in-depth conferences, as interest in developing areas increases. The following conferences have been organized in the past several years:

(a) Development of Traffic Infrastructure in Northern Europe, Hamburg, 1991. This conference was attended by Ministers of Transport of all States bordering the Baltic Sea, including, for the first time, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. The conference was organized in cooperation with Deutsche Strassenliga;

(b) Roads between East and West Europe after 1992, Belgrade, 1991. The conference was organized in cooperation with the Highway Institute, Belgrade;

(c) VIABALTICA, Helsinki-Tallinn, 1992. This international symposium was a cooperative effort of IRF, the International Road Transport Union, the Finnish Road Association and the Estonian Road Association;

(d) IRF Statutory Meeting, Sofia, 1993. This meeting was organized and supported by the Bulgarian Organization of Roads and Transport (AEBTRI).

/...

51. INTERNATIONAL ROAD TRANSPORT UNION

(Category II)

The International Road Transport Union (IRU), founded in 1948, was granted consultative status by the Economic and Social Council in 1949. According to article 2 of its Constitution, its aims are to contribute to promotion and prosperity, in all countries, of national and international road transport and to safeguard the interests of professional road transport and transport on own account.

Cooperation with the Economic Commission for Europe

IRU is represented at all major meetings of the Transport Division of the Economic Commission for Europe, including those of the Inland Transport Committee and its Working Parties on Road Transport, Combined Transport, Transport of Dangerous Goods, Statistics, Transport Trends and Economics, Customs Questions affecting Transport, Construction of Vehicles (and its subsidiary groups) and Road Safety. It regularly puts forward proposals to all of these groups and their subsidiary bodies.

It has taken an active part in the meetings devoted to the revision of the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic (1968), the TIR Convention, 1975, and the amendments of the European Agreement concerning the work of crews and vehicles engaged in international road traffic, AETR (1970).

IRU took an active part in the work to prepare the United Nations Convention on civil liability for damage caused during the carriage of dangerous goods by road, rail and inland navigation vessels (CRTD), finalized on 10 October 1990.

It was represented at the seminars on container harmonization organized by the ECE Transport Division in Geneva (1989 and 1992) and it contributed to the organization of the workshops on transport statistics.

IRU also participated actively in the work of the Working Party on Trade Facilitation of the ECE Trade and Commerce Division.

The Executive Secretary of ECE spoke on behalf of the United Nations at the twenty-third IRU World Congress in Barcelona in 1992.

The IRU Secretariat-General has a close working relationship with the Transport Division of the Economic Commission for Europe.

Cooperation with the other regional commissions

IRU maintains a working relationship with the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and Western Asia and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and has invited them to attend its biennial World Congresses.

/...

The Chief of the Transport Division of ECLAC represented the United Nations at the twenty-second IRU World Congress, held in Rio de Janeiro in 1990. At the end of 1993, IRU set up a South American office, one of whose tasks is to cooperate with ECLAC.

Cooperation with the International Labour Organization

IRU cooperates with ILO in relation to working conditions and training in the road transport industry. It regularly participates in the meetings of the Inland Transport Committee and was represented at its twenty-seventh session in January 1992.

Cooperation with the Economic and Social Council in the field of narcotics

IRU is regularly represented at meetings of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and its subsidiary bodies.

United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

IRU participated in the work on the preparation of a convention on the liability of transport terminal operators in international trade and collaborated in the work on electronic data interchange.

Publications

IRU reproduces, in its Handbook of International Road Transport, the texts of the United Nations Convention on the contract for the international carriage of goods by road and of the Customs Convention on the international transport of goods under cover of TIR carnets, together with its annexes and appendices.

It also publishes, jointly with one its member associations, a Guide to the European agreement on the international transport of dangerous goods by road (ADR), signed under the auspices of ECE.

/...

52. INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SERVICE

(Category II)

Aims and activities

The International Social Service (ISS) is an international, non-governmental organization founded in 1924. Its aims are:

1. To assist those who have to overcome personal or family difficulties, the solution of which requires coordinated actions in one or several countries;

2. To study the conditions and consequences of migration in relation to individual and family life;

3. To contribute to the prevention of social problems linked to migration or intercountry mobility;

4. To inform professionals and the public of the needs of migrant individuals and families;

5. To develop and maintain an international network of national bodies able to meet those needs.

ISS currently has 18 national branches and affiliated bureaux, and correspondents in 96 other countries.

Participation in United Nations meetings

ISS has regularly been represented at sessions of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission for Social Development, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on Human Rights, the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the UNICEF Executive Board, the Executive Committee of the UNHCR and annual conferences for NGOs organized by the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat. It has contributed annually to the statements submitted by the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) to the UNHCR Executive Committee, and contributed to the statement presented by 29 international agencies to the World Summit for Children, in September 1990.

ISS has also participated in the following conferences and seminars:

(a) NGO/UNCHR consultation on refugee education issues, Geneva, November 1990;

(b) Latin American seminar on the adoption of minors and child-trafficking, Quito, April 1991, organized under the auspices of UNICEF and the Inter-American Children's Institute;

(c) Round table on "Movements of people in the 1990s: challenges for policy makers", organized by the North/South Round Table, in collaboration with UNHCR, Evian, France;

/...

(d) Fortieth anniversary of UNHCR, at which ISS represented ICVA;

(e) First session of the International Advisory Scientific and Professional Council of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, Milan, September 1991;

(f) Workshop organized by the International Advisory Scientific and Professional Council, Courmayeur, March 1992;

(g) ILO/UNHCR joint consultation on "International aid as a means to reduce the need for emigration", Geneva, May 1992;

(h) UNHCR consultation on protection, Geneva, July 1992;

(i) Tenth Seminar on Migration and Development, organized by the International Organization for Migration, Geneva, September 1992;

(j) Workshop on refugee children, organized under the auspices of UNHCR and the ICVA task force on refugee children, Geneva, July 1993;

(k) Workshop on international migration and sustainable development, organized by UNDP and IOM, Buenos Aires, November 1993.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

The main areas of cooperation are related to family and child welfare, refugee work and migration:

(a) With UNHCR, through project agreements: ISS branches in Greece, Hong Kong, Italy and France; close contact between the ISS General Secretariat and the Office of UNHCR in Geneva;

(b) Between UNICEF and the ISS General Secretariat on projects relating to intercountry adoption and family-based alternatives for abandoned children in Romania and Albania, and on the organization of a seminar on the same issues for Eastern and Central European countries.

Other relevant activities

Implementation of United Nations resolutions

The General Secretariat regularly circulates United Nations documents and information relating to areas of special interest to ISS units, for action by national authorities and for information of local services. Reports on ISS cooperation with the United Nations are made to the Executive Committee once a year, and to the full International Council every three years.

The ISS in Brief, published three times a year in English and French, contains information on United Nations activities, resolutions, reports and documents. It is distributed to 300 members world wide. The ISS network is actively involved in the promotion of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, urging Governments to sign and ratify it.

As an observer to the Special Commission on intercountry adoption of the Hague Conference on International Private Law, ISS presented two studies based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

As a means to promote the implementation of the Convention, ISS carried out the following projects:

(a) Investigation by a group of experts on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child regarding intercountry adoption in Romania, 1991 (jointly with Defence for Children International);

(b) Reintegration of Romanian children into their birth families - a joint programme between ISS and Salvati Copiii, a local agency, 1992-1994;

(c) Courses for planning the future of abandoned children and at-risk families in Romania, 1991-1992 (jointly with DCI);

(d) Mission to assist in drafting a new law on adoption and facilitating its implementation in Albania (jointly with UNICEF and DCI, and in cooperation with the Hague Conference on International Private Law);

(e) Regional seminar for East and Central Europe on "implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child: Seeking Family-based Alternatives for Children Who Are Abandoned or at Risk of Abandonment", Sofia, Bulgaria, 28 September-2 October 1992 (jointly with UNICEF, DCI and the International Catholic Child Bureau);

(f) Workshop on "Substitute families" at the NGO Forum held in Malta on 28 November to 2 December 1993, to launch the International Year of the Family (lead agency and in cooperation with NGO Committee on UNICEF);

(g) Setting up of an Intercountry Adoption Resource Documentation Centre on laws, procedures, competent authorities and agencies (started February 1994).

Consultations

Through the General Secretariat in Geneva, ISS branches and ISS representatives in New York have ongoing consultations with UNICEF concerning the Convention on the Rights of the Child and with UNHCR concerning refugee children (in particular from ex-Yugoslavia) and Indochinese refugees.

ISS is a member of the NGO group on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and is co-chairing the subgroup on substitute families (lead agency on article 21 of the Convention).

Publications

The following publications contain abstracts from or texts of relevant United Nations documents and are widely circulated:

La pratique de l'adoption Manuel, juin 1991 (French and Romanian);

Menores no acompañados en situaciones de emergencia: guia de trabajo, September 1991;

Guidelines on Procedures for Intercountry Adoption, April 1992 (English and Spanish);

Seeking Family-based Alternatives for Children Who Are Abandoned or at Risk of Being Abandoned: A Framework for a Plan of Action, July 1993 (joint publication in English, French and Russian).

53. INTERNATIONAL TOURING ALLIANCE

(Category II)

The International Touring Alliance (AIT) is a federation of automobile associations, touring clubs and tourist bodies, comprising 132 member associations divided among 94 countries. The active member associations of AIT number more than 90 million individual club members world wide. As an organization of such wide scope and importance, representing both the interests of the motorist and those of the tourist in general, its opinions carry weight and it enjoys considerable international prestige.

Since its founding in 1898, AIT has supported and encouraged the essential role played by tourism in promoting international understanding. One of its main objectives is to facilitate tourist travel, particularly with regard to the barriers restricting movement across national borders. In view of the increase in motorization, which now accounts for the major part of tourist and private daily travel, AIT is working to harmonize international traffic regulations and to protect road users from abusive and restrictive taxation, control and legislation.

It recognizes the vital importance of travel by private car and of public transport in improving people's standard of living and for the national economy. AIT therefore aims to promote all measures that may contribute to road safety and the responsible use of all means of transport.

In order to achieve these objectives, AIT publishes public policy statements (in conjunction with the International Automobile Federation), together with recommendations which are regularly updated. AIT also maintains relations and cooperates directly with the various international governmental and non-governmental organizations specializing in its areas of interest. For many years, it has worked in close cooperation with the United Nations and other specialized institutions.

The Alliance's principal areas of competence include all questions relating to the movement of people: tourism, mobility, facilitation, the automobile, roads, infrastructure, traffic safety, energy conservation and protection of the environment.

Cooperation with the United Nations

Each year, AIT takes part in numerous meetings of various United Nations working groups, principally those within the framework of the Economic Commission for Europe, in Geneva. AIT is also represented at United Nations Headquarters, where it attends meetings involving non-governmental organizations, and, albeit less frequently, is represented in Vienna as well.

Within the Economic Commission for Europe, AIT takes an active part in the work of the specialized working parties, to which it submits frequent reports on subjects related to transport, road safety, the construction of vehicles, customs and other matters. AIT participates in the following working groups:

/...

Inland Transport Committee, Working Party on Road Transport, Working Party on Customs Questions, Working Party on Road Traffic Safety, Working Party on the Construction of Vehicles, Working Party on Inland Water Transport, Group of Experts on Pollution and Energy, Group of Experts on Passive Safety, Working Party on Transport Trends and Economics and the Ad Hoc Meeting on Implementation of the European Agreement on Main International Traffic Arteries.

Within the framework of the activities of the United Nations specialized working parties, AIT plays a significant role in certain sectors. AIT has been actively involved in the recent revision of the United Nations Customs Conventions on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles (1954) and Commercial Road Vehicles (1956), and the Conventions on Road Traffic and Signs and Signals (1968). In connection with the aforementioned Vehicles Convention, AIT is one of the major international organizations that coordinates and oversees the customs documents network (Carnets de passages and triptyques) facilitating the movement of private and commercial vehicles across borders.

In addition to the above, AIT attends the meetings of United Nations programmes and specialized agencies, including the following:

UNESCO - meetings on social touring and the transmission of tourist information;

ILO - meetings on training in the fields of industry and tourism;

WHO - meetings on road accident control and prevention, tourist health and the transmission of epidemiological diseases by the movement of people;

UNEP - various meetings, particularly of the Industry and Environment Department, in Paris.

AIT closely follows the activities of UNCTAD relating essentially to international exchanges in the field of tourism and transport, as well as the work of ICAO on facilitation. It keeps informed of the work carried out in connection with tourism and transport by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia.

AIT attaches considerable importance to the activities of the United Nations and its specialized agencies and takes an active part in their work in so far as it relates to the Alliance's field of competence. Members of the AIT secretariat and delegates of AIT associations follow closely and contribute actively to the work carried out by the United Nations.

/...

54. INTERNATIONAL WORK GROUP FOR INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS

(Category II)

The aim of the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) is to document the situation of indigenous peoples throughout the world. IWGIA initiates and carries out research projects. Documents are published, a Journal comes out four times a year, and an annual report, the Yearbook, analyses the main events relating to indigenous peoples on all continents. These publications appear in English and in Spanish. A specific aim of IWGIA is to support, facilitate and promote the participation of indigenous representatives in meetings in international forums.

IWGIA has an international secretariat in Copenhagen. The organization is governed by an international board made up of individual members and delegates from the national groups. For a number of years, there have been national groups in Norway, Switzerland, Sweden and Denmark, and, in 1992, a national group was formed in the Russian Federation.

The work of IWGIA is funded by subscribers to its publications, individual donations, donations from the Nordic Governments, income from projects, private funds and other types of funds.

For the period 1990-1993, the main focus of IWGIA within the United Nations has been the Working Group on Indigenous Populations and the Commission on Human Rights. In each of these years, IWGIA has sent a delegation of 5 to 10 members to the Working Group. Oral statements have been made at each meeting and the delegates have been active in the drafting of a Universal Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

In each year, a delegation of one to five persons participated in the Commission on Human Rights and oral statements were made on items of relevance to indigenous peoples.

Each year, the IWGIA Yearbook features the most recent version of the draft Universal Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Statements from indigenous representatives to the Working Group and to the Commission on Human Rights are reprinted in the Newsletter.

IWGIA is one of the founding members of the Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples. The aim of the Fund is to raise money to cover expenses for indigenous peoples to participate in United Nations meetings. From 1990 to 1993, funding has been raised for 10 to 18 indigenous representatives from around the world to participate in the meetings of the Working Group, and, since 1991, two to five indigenous people have participated in the Commission on Human Rights, paid for by the Fund. The Fund receives money from churches, private foundations and public institutions.

Through IWGIA and through the Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples, IWGIA has facilitated the participation for the first time of indigenous representatives from the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Taiwan, Province of China, the United Republic of Tanzania, Botswana and South Africa in

/...

United Nations meetings, i.e., the Working Group on Indigenous Populations and the Commission on Human Rights.

IWGIA is in regular contact with the United Nations Centre for Human Rights and is currently preparing a joint publication with the Centre containing speeches given by indigenous peoples in United Nations and other international meetings.

IWGIA works continuously to have Governments recognize the rights of indigenous peoples, and organizes seminars and meetings in this respect, including meetings under the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) process. In 1992, IWGIA (with four other organizations) established an office in Brussels with the specific aim of promoting the rights of indigenous peoples with the European Community (European Union).

55. ITALIAN CENTRE OF SOLIDARITY

(Category II)

The aims and purposes of the Italian Centre of Solidarity are:

(a) Prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts;

(b) Community development;

(c) Establishment of social and health networks;

(d) Training of staff.

There have been no relevant changes in its geographical membership. Some substantial changes in sources of funding have occurred as a result of the new extended collaboration of the Centre and the European Union.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and United Nations meetings

The Centre has permanent representatives in Vienna and New York who participate regularly in the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and in all its preparatory meetings, as well as in conferences organized by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and other United Nations agencies, including "Drugs in the workplace" (Seville) and "Mayors of the world against drugs" (Macao).

The Centre is also participating in the preparatory committee of the forthcoming NGO World Forum to be held in Bangkok in December 1994. The Centre plays an important role in various United Nations non-governmental organization committees, in Vienna and in New York.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies and specialized agencies

The Centre cooperates with UNDCP in executing projects in South America (Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru) and is involved with other United Nations bodies and specialized agencies such as UNICEF and WHO.

Other relevant activities

The Centre is involved in a large number of relevant United Nations activities. Most of them have been carried out through local UNDP representatives:

(a) Health training at the regional level, in cooperation with UNDCP and the Government of Bolivia, Coroico Hospital, Los Yungas, Bolivia;

(b) Intervention in land disasters in Llipi, Province of Guanay, Bolivia;

(c) Publication of several books, in collaboration with UNDCP, on issues related to the various projects the Centre executes in South America.

/...

56. LIBERAL INTERNATIONAL

(Category II)

Liberal International (LI), the world liberal union founded in 1947, comprises 73 liberal parties in 46 countries. The organization coordinates the foreign policy work of its member parties and promotes freedom, tolerance, democracy, international understanding, the protection of human rights and an economy based on free market principles. Liberal International has been an NGO in category II consultative status with the Economic and Social Council since 1985. At the time of the previous quadrennial report, LI had 48 member parties in 35 countries; the increase in membership since 1989 has mainly been in South America, Africa, East and Central Europe and Asia.

On 23 February 1990, LI presented its first statement to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. Since then, the representative of Liberal International has taken part in the meetings of this Commission on a regular basis; the Secretary General of LI took part in the February 1993 session.

LI was represented by delegates of its member parties at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro.

LI sent a delegation to participate in the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna in 1993 and participated actively in the preparatory process, most notably in the regional meetings in France and Costa Rica. During the Conference, Liberal International put forward a joint statement, together with Christian Democrat International and Socialist International (A/CONF.157/10). During the World Conference on Human Rights the three political Internationals organized a round-table discussion of the chairpersons of their respective Human Rights Committees, which was addressed by the Secretary-General of the Conference.

Liberal International has taken an active interest in the development of the Uruguay Round of GATT. At the LI congress in Mainz, Germany, in September 1992, Liberal International adopted a comprehensive resolution on free trade in a changing world. Also, on other occasions, LI has actively called for a successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round.

In November 1993, under the auspices of UNFPA, Liberal International organized a second round-table debate, together with the International Democrat Union, Christian Democrat International and Socialist International, on population and development. This debate was a follow-up to a similar meeting that took place in 1986. During the meeting, the four organizations adopted a joint statement. As a consequence, Liberal International has taken an active interest in the preparatory process for the Population Conference in Cairo.

A committee of Liberal International, chaired by the Foreign Minister of Finland, completed a report entitled "Strengthening of the United Nations", which was presented to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in December 1992 by the President of Liberal International and the Foreign Minister of Finland. On the occasion of this presentation, Liberal International organized a symposium, together with the Friedrich Naumann Foundation, on the

/...

question of strengthening of the United Nations, which was held in New York on 17 December 1992.

Since the beginning of 1992, Liberal International has consistently paid attention to developments within the United Nations in its publications, the London Aerogramme and the Liberal Times.

LI has consistently followed the activities of UNESCO (in which it has consultative status).

In addition, Liberal International has organized a number of congresses and conferences, at which matters of relevance to the Economic and Social Council have been discussed.

In October 1990, Liberal International organized a congress in Finland, where the main theme was "ecologically sustainable development". The Congress adopted resolutions on the United Nations Decade of International Law; the promotion of democracy in developing countries; human and political rights in Africa; the growth of racist and xenophobic tendencies; development cooperation; the protection of the Earth's atmosphere; the protection of tropical rain forests and the Gulf crisis.

During a conference in Ottawa in February 1992, the arms trade and UNCED were discussed. A similar conference, organized in Brussels in June 1992, discussed the development of democracy in Africa.

In September 1991, LI organized a congress in Luzern, Switzerland, where a resolution on minorities was adopted. Other issues discussed at that congress included development countries and democracy and strengthening of the United Nations.

At the LI congress in September 1992, the situation in Latin America, the situation in former Yugoslavia, global responsibility and energy strategy, the treatment of women in the Islamic Republic of Iran and the plight of children were discussed. In January 1993, the problem of population and development was discussed in the presence of invited guests from UNFPA and the World Food Programme. In July 1993, the Executive Committee debated population growth and development and the issue of economic change: from a state-oriented to a market-oriented approach.

LI organized a Liberal World Conference in Budapest in November 1993, at which the key themes were the spreading of xenophobia and intolerance; security and the new world order and economic modernization.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations and representatives of GATT, UNESCO, UNFPA, the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council were invited to the congresses organized by Liberal International in the four years reflected in this report.

/...

57. LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION

(Category II)

The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) is a communion of 114 Lutheran member churches on six continents. LWF serves to further the united witness, self-understanding and communion of its member churches. It serves to further Christian service (diakonia), alleviation of human need, promotion of peace and human rights, social and economic justice, care for God's creation and sharing of resources.

A primary partner of LWF since its founding in 1947 has been the United Nations. LWF is authorized to serve as an international Lutheran agency which can be recognized by relevant United Nations agencies, as well as by governmental, intergovernmental and voluntary organizations; to represent member churches before such agencies; and to enter into such agreements with them as will facilitate the work of LWF.

LWF maintains close contact on an ongoing basis with a large number of United Nations bodies. Among these are the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). LWF also works with the Department for Humanitarian Affairs, the Department of Public Information and the Centre for Human Rights of the United Nations Secretariat.

In cooperation with relevant United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and local churches, LWF has long been deeply involved in refugee assistance programmes, especially in Africa, Asia and Central America. This concern is intimately linked to the commitment of LWF to uphold the human rights of all people. In harmony with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, LWF understands human rights to include not only the rights of individuals to freedom of speech, religion, the press and assembly, but also the rights to food, development, self-determination and participation in political and social life. The relationship between human rights violations and refugee migration has long been understood by LWF and its member churches.

LWF responds to global emergencies as its means allow and upon request from its member churches, field offices, ecumenical partners or national Governments. Assistance is provided to victims of both natural disasters and complex emergencies. LWF chairs the Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response and, in this capacity, participates in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, which serves as the primary mechanism for inter-agency coordination of policy issues relating to humanitarian assistance and for formulating coherent and timely responses to major and complex emergencies. In the field, LWF and other NGOs often form emergency groups on a nationwide basis to provide coordination of their response.

There has been close contact with the Office of the Secretary-General and the Department of Political Affairs with respect to peace in Central America. On various occasions, LWF has also formally presented documented issues of human rights concern to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

/...

LWF is active within the community of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. LWF representatives serve on the steering committees of the New York NGO Committees on Human Rights, Southern Africa, Sustainable Development, and Freedom of Religion or Belief.

Some selected examples of cooperation between LWF and the United Nations during the 1990-1993 quadrennium include:

(a) Sponsorship of meetings related to the Guatemala peace process involving the civil sector and the political dialogue;

(b) Response to critical emergencies in Africa, e.g., in Mozambique, Angola, Liberia, the Sudan, Somalia and Ethiopia;

(c) Advocacy for the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) with respect to Namibia and assistance in the resettlement and rehabilitation of Namibian returnees;

(d) Repatriation of Guatemalan refugees from Mexico;

(e) Participation in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 1992, and the World Conference on Human Rights, 1993;

(f) Humanitarian assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Territories, particularly the operation of the Augusta Victoria Hospital in Jerusalem and a related village health programme;

(g) Presentation of information on the Ecumenical Monitoring Programme in South Africa in October 1991 to the Special Committee against Apartheid;

(h) Attendance at annual meetings of the UNHCR Executive Committee, as well as selected meetings of the General Assembly and its committees; preparatory committees for the World Summit for Social Development and the Fourth World Conference on Women; the Economic and Social Council, its committees and Commissions (Sustainable Development and Human Rights); and meetings called by other United Nations organs, as well as subsidiary bodies and specialized agencies.

LWF appreciates the Charter provision concerning consultative status for non-governmental organizations. Its relationship with the United Nations is highly valued and has proved beneficial to the common goals and activities of both organizations.

/...

58. OXFAM (UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND)

(Category II)

Oxfam UKI exists to relieve poverty, distress and avoidable suffering throughout the world; to educate people about the nature, causes and effects of poverty, distress and avoidable suffering; and to campaign for a world without poverty, distress and avoidable suffering.

Oxfam UKI works towards achieving these aims through support for development, relief and advocacy to realize all people's basic rights and support their sustainable livelihoods.

At the end of 1993, Oxfam UKI was working in 77 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Eastern Europe. During the period under review, new needs have led Oxfam UKI to begin programmes in, among other regions, the Transcaucasian countries, Albania and the former Yugoslavia, where the work is closely coordinated with UNHCR and the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR).

The income of Oxfam UKI increased from £62.078 million in the financial year 1989/90 to £78.9 million in the most recent financial year, 1992/93.

Oxfam UKI has welcomed the opportunity to make considerable inputs into a wide range of United Nations bodies and conferences. Highlights among these inputs have included:

(a) The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, June 1992, at which Oxfam UKI was one of two NGOs on the United Kingdom delegation, and for which Oxfam UKI published the book No Time to Waste;

(b) The United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Geneva, February 1993, at which Oxfam UKI supplied information to delegations;

(c) The World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, June 1993, which Oxfam UKI attended, and facilitated and funded the attendance of a number of Southern NGOs. Oxfam UKI advocated the recognition of women's rights as human rights, which was agreed to by the Conference;

(d) The Economic and Social Council session, Geneva, July 1993, for which Oxfam UKI, with Action Aid, produced a briefing for delegations on the Department for Humanitarian Affairs;

(e) Preparations for the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, including the production of five position papers and the initiation, with other NGOs, of Voices '94 (a petition for the integration of a gender perspective). Oxfam UKI was invited to join the United Kingdom delegation to the Conference;

(f) Preparations for the World Summit on Social Development, 1995, including the production of a position paper, assistance in the production of the paper of the European NGO network, Eurostep, and the production of a paper on women's poverty and the globalization of the world economy;

(g) Preparations for the World Conference on Women, 1995, including inputs into the United Kingdom National Report and preparatory materials for a member of the Beijing Advisory Board.

Oxfam UKI also works closely with UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP and United Nations specialized agencies in the field in a large number of countries, and with United Nations peace-keeping operations and special representatives of the Secretary-General.

In 1991, Oxfam UKI published a briefing entitled "United Nations response to humanitarian emergencies: a challenge to the international community" as a contribution to the discussions leading up to the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 46/182, which led to the establishment of the Department for Humanitarian Affairs.

Since then, Oxfam UKI has had considerable contacts on the United Nations humanitarian coordination with the Department for Humanitarian Affairs, other officials of the United Nations Secretariat, including the Secretary-General, as well as with United Nations specialized agencies.

In 1993, Oxfam UKI published a briefing entitled "Improving the United Nations response to conflict-related emergencies".

To commemorate its fiftieth anniversary, in 1992, Oxfam UKI and the other members of the global Oxfam family of NGOs held a "hunger banquet" at UNICEF headquarters, in New York, which was opened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

In September 1993, the Secretary-General sent a recorded message of greetings to open the annual conference of the Oxfam UKI, in Durham, United Kingdom.

59. PAN PACIFIC AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

(Category II)

The aims and purpose of the Pan Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association (PPSEAWA), founded in 1928, are to strengthen the bonds of peace, by fostering better understanding and friendship among the women of the Pacific and South-East Asian region. This is done through study and by assisting in the development of social, economic and cultural conditions.

PPSEAWA representatives followed sessions of the General Assembly (Third Committee and other committees, as appropriate); sessions of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies in New York, Vienna and Geneva; sessions of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) in Bangkok; sessions of UNESCO in Paris and UNICEF in New York. Representatives attended the weekly briefings conducted by the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat.

The Association was represented at the following United Nations conferences and meetings:

(a) Commission on the Status of Women, Vienna, 26 February-9 March 1990, 27 February-8 March 1991, 11-20 March 1992, 17-26 March 1993;

(b) Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, New York, 22 January-2 February 1990, 20-30 January 1992;

(c) World Summit for Children, New York, 30 September 1990;

(d) Conference on Education for All, Jomtien, Thailand, March 1990;

(e) Annual conference of the Department of Public Information for non-governmental organizations, New York, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993;

(f) Informal consultation of NGOs with the Committee on NGOs, New York, 23 May 1991;

(g) ESCAP Symposium on Rural Poverty Alleviation, Bangkok, 16-19 December 1991;

(h) Human Rights Committee, Geneva, 8-26 July and 21 October-8 November 1991;

(i) UNEP, Global Assembly of Women and the Environment: Partners in Life, Miami, United States of America, 4-8 November 1991;

(j) UNESCO, Collective Consultation for NGOs on Literacy - Education for All, Paris, 9-13 December 1991;

(k) Forty-eighth session of ESCAP, Beijing, 14-23 April 1992;

/...

(l) Fourth session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, New York, 2 March-3 April 1992;

(m) UNCED and NGO Forum '92, Rio de Janeiro, 28 May-14 June 1992;

(n) Symposium on Climate Change and the Future of Small Island States, New York, 14 February 1992;

(o) World NGO Forum launching the 1994 International Year of the Family, Malta, 28 November-2 December 1993. A representative received the Testimonial Award;

(p) Second session of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Population and Development, New York, 10-21 May 1993;

(q) First session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, New York, 14-25 June 1993;

(r) Forty-ninth session of ESCAP, Bangkok, 21-29 April 1993. The President made an oral statement on "family and peace";

(s) Conference on Disarmament, Peace-building and Global Security, New York, 20-23 April 1993;

(t) World Conference on Human Rights, regional meeting, Costa Rica, 18-22 January 1993, and World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 14-25 June 1993;

(u) ESCAP, Asia and Pacific Regional Symposium of NGOs on Women in Development, Manila, 16-20 November 1993. The President served as Chairperson of the NGO Working Group.

PPSEAWA submitted the following written and oral statements, with other non-governmental organizations:

Commission for Social Development

Launching the International Year of the Family, 1994 (E/CN.5/1991/NGO/3);

Commission on the Status of Women

Participation of women and men in contemporary family life (E/CN.6/1990/NGO/3);

Equality in political participation and decision-making (E/CN.6/1990/NGO/4);

Programming and coordination matters related to the United Nations and the United Nations system (E/CN.6/1991/NGO/9);

Peace: refugees and displaced women and children (E/CN.6/1991/NGO/10);

Women's place in peace negotiations (E/CN.6/1992/NGO/2);

Development: integration of women in the process of development (E/CN.6/1992/NGO/13);

Women and men in partnership (E/CN.6/1993/NGO/8);

Moving forward for women's health (E/CN.6/1993/NGO/12);

Oral statement on economic independence as a means for alleviating poverty.

PPSEAWA representatives consulted on a number of occasions with delegates of member States of the Asia/Pacific region, and with Secretariat officials regarding literacy, women's issues, family, social development, ageing, environment, refugees and human rights.

PPSEAWA is committed to activities and programmes under relevant United Nations resolutions and plans of action. The following is a partial list of programmes and activities of some of its national affiliates:

PPSEAWA, in cooperation with UNESCO and/or UNEP, held regional seminars on women and family and the environment in India, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand and the United States of America;

Australia: members donated funds to the Cranio Maxillo Facial Foundation - Royal Children's Hospital, Adelaide;

Fiji: members organized an anti-drug campaign march, culminating in the presentation of a petition to the Minister for Women, Culture and Social Welfare for submission to the Cabinet;

Japan: members established a Scholarship Fund for Asian students and scholars studying in Japanese universities; donated funds for earthquake relief in the Philippines;

New Zealand: members have sent teaching aids to the South Pacific Commission's Training Fund in Suva, Fiji, and books to the Solomon Islands;

Thailand: members run a project for the elderly; development and preservation of the environment; and Asia/Pacific studies;

Tonga: in cooperation with the Government and churches, members launched the International Year of the Family.

Information activities

PPSEAWA publishes the International Bulletin. Reports on the United Nations from representatives are a permanent feature of each issue of the Bulletin. United Nations materials and documents are sent, at the expense of PPSEAWA, to national affiliates and international officers.

The Association's eighteenth International Conference was held in Thailand on 4-11 November 1990. A three-day pre-conference (1-3 November 1990) on "The

/...

role of women in environmentally sound programmes" was sponsored by, among others, UNESCO and UNEP.

Plans are under way for the next PPSEAWA International Conference to be held in Tonga on 24 August-1 September 1994, with the theme "Women of wisdom are pillars of nations".

In preparation for the 1995 NGO Forum and the Fourth United Nations Conference on Women, the President organized the Asia and Pacific NGO Working Group to facilitate NGOs in the region. She was requested by the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (CONGO) to serve as focal point.

/...

60. PATHWAYS TO PEACE

(Category II)

Pathways to Peace (PTP) is an international, multicultural, non-partisan and non-profit organization whose primary purpose is to serve international and multilateral peace-building and cooperation at all levels through consultation with international organizations, and through convening peace initiatives and programmes. The mission of Pathways to Peace is to assist leaders and their organizations in decision-making and concerted actions which support the spirit, purpose and principles of the United Nations.

Regarding an increase in geographical membership, affiliations of key individuals and organizations have been increasing in all regions through regional and international conferences related to the "We the Peoples" Initiative and through various coalitions of international NGOs of which PTP is part and to which it consults as the coordinating secretariat for the United Nations Peace Messenger Initiative. Sources of funding are derived primarily from individual contributions, foundation grants, consulting fees and honorariums.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and cooperation with United Nations programmes, bodies and specialized agencies

Since 1987, Pathways to Peace has been engaged in ongoing consultations with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) in carrying out the work and objectives of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (IYSH), specifically in relation to the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 and the annual World Habitat Day. For example, as a contributing organization of the NGO Committee on Shelter and Community, PTP contributed to the design of and provided trained facilitators for the October 1990 Conference on Sustainable Development in Industrialized Countries, which focused attention on the growing phenomenon of homelessness and innovative measures producing affordable housing. The Conference, within the context of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, was co-sponsored by the NGO Committee on Shelter and Community and UNCHS. In addition, at World Habitat Days, 1990-1993, PTP provided design ideas, speakers and written statements for ceremonies at United Nations Headquarters. PTP is also a member of the Habitat International Coalition.

Pathways to Peace provided consultation to the former Peace Studies Unit, Department of Political and Security Council Affairs, United Nations Secretariat, with regard to programmes and policies related to the International Day of Peace, and the annual United Nations conferences and meetings of Peace Messengers. As the designated secretariat for the "We the Peoples" Initiative, PTP provides consultation to numerous NGOs and Peace Messengers throughout the year on various United Nations-related issues, United Nations conferences, and International Day of Peace observances. PTP also sends an annual international mailing that includes 3,500 organizations and key individuals, including 312 Peace Messenger organizations, more than 500 NGOs and 75 Peace Messenger cities.

/...

The primary focus of Pathways to Peace is coordination with the United Nations of the "We the Peoples" Initiative, which, in 1989, was granted Peace Messenger Initiative status through the year 2000 by Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar. This Initiative is the outgrowth of a project originated by PTP in 1983 in consultation with former Assistant Secretary-General Robert Muller and representatives of diverse organizations. The Initiative was formally introduced to all Peace Messenger organizations and cities at a United Nations conference on the International Day of Peace, 18 September 1990, at United Nations Headquarters, under the auspices of the Peace Studies Unit, Department of Political and Security Council Affairs. The purposes of the Initiative are (a) to encourage citizens, organizations and cities world wide to work in concert with one another and with the United Nations; and (b) to contribute collective activities which strengthen the United Nations as an instrument for building and maintaining peace.

Through a series of international educational and planning conferences and annual peace symposia organized by Pathways to Peace, participation in the Initiative has expanded. These conferences unite the strengths of existing organizations and build towards the culminating world-wide event on the International Day of Peace celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations in 1995 and the fifty-fifth anniversary in 2000. During the period under review, 22 events have been held, with more than 250 organizations participating internationally in the Initiative.

Under the banner of the "We the Peoples" Initiative, Pathways to Peace and a coalition of NGOs have been facilitating the involvement of young people - children and youth - in the work of the United Nations. In furtherance of this goal, PTP representatives have been active participants in many United Nations committees and conferences, including the Committee on the Rights of the Child, meetings of the Preparatory Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations, and the World Conference on Human Rights. A specific activity is highlighted below:

World Conference on Human Rights and preparatory events

(a) In August 1992, PTP organized the third Preparatory Committee for 88 international young people from 37 countries, representing the major world regions, and a symposium with high-level officials of the United Nations Centre for Human Rights;

(b) PTP representatives attended the third and fourth Preparatory Committees, in Geneva, and made oral (15 September 1992) and written submissions. One document written by Pathways to Peace provided a summary of substantive conclusions and recommendations of children and youth for the remaining Preparatory Committees, the World Conference on Human Rights and the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations (A/CONF.157/PC/46/Add.6, 14 September 1992). This document is being used as a basis for the active participation of young people in United Nations conferences and summits;

(c) In June 1993, PTP organized the Children's World Conference on Human Rights, for 200 young people, in Vienna; there were working sessions with representatives of relevant United Nations bodies such as the Centre for Human Rights, UNICEF, UNESCO and ILO; all young participants were invited to VIP seating, while two of their representatives made lead formal addresses to official delegates at the plenary session on 21 June 1993.

Additional participation and cooperation related to the United Nations during 1990-1993

On 14-15 May 1992, the PTP President attended the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Global Youth Forum at United Nations Headquarters, marking the twentieth anniversary of the Programme's founding. Consultation was provided to youth facilitators.

On 11 November 1992, the President and other United Nations representatives of PTP attended the meeting of the Third Committee of the General Assembly concerning the item on implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

On 9 December 1992, Pathways to Peace participated in the "Celebration for the Children of the World", at United Nations Headquarters, honouring Agenda 21 and the International Year of the World's Indigenous People.

In September 1992 and January 1993, PTP participated as an observer in the Committee on the Rights of the Child, Geneva.

PTP representatives from New York and Geneva participated in several of the meetings of the Preparatory Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations at United Nations Headquarters, beginning 30 November 1992 and continuing through 1993.

In consultation and cooperation with the Executive Director of the San Francisco UN 50 Committee, Pathways to Peace has convened representatives of diverse organizations to form working groups and to expand coalitions of NGOs towards cooperative activities for the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations. For example, as a founding member of the Action Coalition for Global Change, PTP designed and facilitated initial formal planning meetings for a preparatory conference on global governance and sustainable development in June 1994.

During 1990-1993, PTP, as one of the principal participating organizations, has convened numerous planning conferences for several 1995 events, including the following: World Summit for Children, June 1995 (in concert with the Coalition for Children for the Earth), with preparatory conferences in all world regions, as a parallel fiftieth anniversary event during the gathering of world leaders; the Constructive Role of Business in Building Peace in the Twenty-first Century (with the World Business Academy).

/...

61. THE POPULATION COUNCIL

(Category II)

The Population Council seeks to help improve the well-being and reproductive health of current and future generations around the world and to help achieve a humane, equitable and sustainable balance between people and resources. The Council analyses population issues and trends; conducts biomedical research to develop new contraceptives; works with public and private agencies to improve the quality and outreach of family-planning and reproductive health services; helps Governments to influence demographic behaviour; communicates the results of research in the population field to appropriate audiences; and helps build research capacities in developing countries. The Council, a non-profit, non-governmental research organization established in 1952, has a multinational Board of Trustees; its New York headquarters supports a global network of regional and country offices.

The Population Council has maintained an active role as an organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, categories I and II, not only through participation in conferences and lectures sponsored by United Nations functional commissions and expert bodies but also through cooperation with specialized agencies. During the period 1990-1993, representatives of the Population Council have participated in numerous United Nations-related activities.

Participation in conferences and other United Nations meetings

During the period under review, the President of the organization delivered the following speeches:

A speech entitled "Safe motherhood and the status of women" to the Safe Motherhood Conference, Lahore, Pakistan, 25 March 1990;

A speech to the preparatory meeting of the Population Commission on the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, 5 March 1991;

A speech to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 3 June 1991;

A board member of the organization delivered an acceptance speech, which was written by the President, upon receipt of the 1992 United Nations Population Award, at United Nations Headquarters, 17 September 1992;

A keynote address, "Towards Cairo and beyond: organizing for the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development", to the twelfth annual NGO United Nations Population Consultation, New York, 20 April 1993;

A speech entitled "Explosions, eclipses and escapes: charting a course on global population issues", the 1993 Paul Hoffman Lecture sponsored by UNDP, New York, 7 June 1993.

/...

The President participated in the following seminars/sessions:

A seminar entitled "Giving voice to children: strengthening advocacy for child health and well-being", Mt. Kisco, New York, 12-13 January 1993, co-sponsored by UNICEF;

North-south round-table session entitled "The United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions: new challenges for the twenty-first century", Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, 1-3 September 1993.

Representatives of the Population Council participated in the following seminars/meetings:

A Council representative served as Chairman of the World Health Organization Resources for Research Committee meeting in Switzerland, 1990;

Expert Group Meeting on the Cost of Contraceptive Commodities Until the Year 2000, sponsored by UNFPA, 1990;

Expert Group Meeting on Family Planning, Fertility Decline and Child Survival, UNFPA, 1990;

WHO-sponsored inter-agency meeting on "Birth control vaccines - current status and future needs", Washington, D.C., 1991;

A UNFPA-funded four-year programme to expand the use of Norplant implants to several countries was completed by the Council in 1991;

Investigators' meeting for a Norplant post-marketing surveillance study, in collaboration with WHO and Family Health International (FHI), Bangkok, 1991;

"Population and international development assistance - the role of non-governmental organizations", organized by the Department of Public Information, NGO Section, New York, 1991;

A Council representative gave seminars at the World Bank on the demographic impact of family-planning programmes, 1991 and 1992;

The Council acted as secretariat for the Inter-Agency Group for Safe Motherhood (which also includes UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, IPPF, WHO and the World Bank), 1992;

Council staff have collaborated in a WHO initiative to bring together scientists, researchers, feminists and programme managers to discuss areas of shared interest about the contraceptive choices available to women, 1992;

A Council representative was a team leader in the UNFPA Mission to India on Contraceptive Commodity Requirements, 1992;

The Council was represented at the United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Population Growth and Demographic Structure, Paris, 1992;

/...

UNICEF/WHO breast-feeding indicators meeting, New York, 1992;

A Council representative was a panellist at the World Bank discussion entitled "Effective family-planning programmes", 1992;

A Council representative served as a consultant to UNFPA on copper T IUD specifications, New Delhi, 1992;

WHO Barrier-method Meeting, Geneva, 1993;

UNFPA Working Group meetings on Contraceptive Requirements in Developing Countries, 1993;

WHO Working Group on African Social Research Programme, Geneva, 1993;

"Prep Com II, NGO Parallel Activities in Cairo - ICPD", New York, 1993;

WHO-sponsored international symposium, "Contraceptive research and development for the year 2000 and beyond: the Message of Mexico", Mexico City, 1993;

Twelfth annual NGO United Nations Population Consultation, "Towards Cairo and beyond", organized by the NGO/Population Task Force, New York, 1993;

Council staff were involved with preparations for the 1994 ICPD in Cairo, and a staff member was elected to the NGO Steering Committee, 1993;

A Council representative gave two presentations, entitled "Access to family planning and MCH services in developing countries", and "Trends in contraceptive prevalence in national sample surveys", at a seminar on population and social development goals, sponsored by UNFPA;

A Council representative was a member of the Scientific and Technical Advisory Group of the WHO Safe Motherhood Programme;

A Council representative is an adviser to the WHO/Rockefeller Foundation Project on the Role of Industry in Contraceptive Research and Development.

Representation on WHO steering committees

The Population Council is represented on the following:

Task Force on Long-acting Systemic Agents for Fertility Regulation, Geneva, 1990-1993;

Task Force for Epidemiological Research on Reproductive Health, Geneva, 1990-1993;

Task Force on Vaccines for Fertility Regulation, Geneva, 1990-1993.

/...

Submission of papers

A Council representative presented a paper entitled "Increasing contraceptive choice and development in the 1990s: an expanded role for public sector agencies", at the Symposium on Reproductive Health: A Key to a Brighter Future, Tokyo, 1991.

A Council representative presented a paper entitled "Future population growth and global warming", at the United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Population, Environment and Development, 1992.

A Council representative presented a paper on "The role of public sector agencies in human reproduction research", at the second Inter-agency Consultation on Meeting the Challenges of the 1990s in Human Reproduction Research, sponsored by WHO, Mexico City, 1993.

/...

62. SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL

(Category II)

Socialist International (SI) is the world-wide association of socialist, social democratic and labour parties and related organizations. Originally founded in 1864, it was re-established in its present form in 1951. SI provides its members with a forum for political action, policy discussion, dialogue and exchange. Its statements and decisions advise member organizations and the international community of consensus views within the global social democratic movement.

In recent years, SI membership has increased with new members from Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Benin, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, the Czech Republic, Fiji, Haiti, Hungary, Italy, Mongolia, Nicaragua, the Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Slovakia, Slovenia and Uruguay. Its affiliates now total 111 parties and organizations from all continents.

In October 1990, at its Council meeting in New York, SI strongly reiterated its support for the United Nations and for all measures destined to enable it to become a reliable system for maintaining peace and security.

In December 1991, at its Council meeting in Santiago, Chile, SI pledged to spare no effort to contribute to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). Accordingly, SI held a series of international meetings during 1991 and 1992 and during UNCED in Rio de Janeiro. SI delegates were accredited to UNCED, and meetings hosted by SI served as a forum for members of national government delegations to meet and exchange views. After an intense programme of discussions, SI issued the "SI Declaration of Rio de Janeiro, which was submitted to UNCED.

In January 1993, SI responded positively to an invitation from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for Haiti to collaborate in a proposed United Nations mission to monitor the human rights situation in Haiti.

In February 1993, in contact with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in Mogadishu, an SI mission was sent to Somalia in support of the United Nations operation in that country.

In May 1993, in collaboration with the United Nations Transitional Authority for Cambodia, Socialist International sent observers to Cambodia during the elections for the constituent assembly. SI welcomed the peace process in Cambodia and urged full support for the United Nations operation.

In June 1993, SI, in line with its work for the promotion of human, civil and political rights throughout the world, took an active part in the World Conference on Human Rights, held in Vienna, as well as in the preparatory meetings for that Conference. The Socialist International Committee on Human Rights (SICOHR) submitted a memorandum to the World Conference, which included a chapter on the strengthening of United Nations machinery in order to provide effective means to monitor and promote the implementation of international human rights treaties. Also, during the World Conference, a round table on the agenda of the Conference was organized by SI, along with other political Internationals (CDI and LI), hosted by the President of the Austrian Parliament and attended by the Secretary-General of the World Conference. A statement to the World Conference on Human Rights, containing a number of recommendations, was subsequently issued and distributed as an official Conference document.

In subsequent meetings, SI has reviewed the status of follow-up measures to the World Conference and welcomed in particular the appointment of the new United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

In 1993, the Socialist International Peace, Security and Disarmament Council (SIPSAD) established a working group on reform of the United Nations in matters related to peace and security. The working group, in preparation of its report, met several times and visited United Nations Headquarters, holding meetings with senior United Nations officials responsible for peace-keeping and for political affairs, with the President of the Security Council and with permanent representatives from the different regional groups at the United Nations.

SI has actively participated, together with the other political Internationals, in a number of round tables organized by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). At the most recent event, held in Vienna in November 1993, delegations of the political Internationals were joined by the Executive Director of UNFPA and the Secretary-General of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD). Discussions centred on the priorities of the political Internationals for ICPD, and a joint manifesto was adopted, which was later distributed at preparatory meetings for ICPD.

For Socialist International and its member parties, securing peace depends on furthering democratic, economic and social development. Thus, the work of the United Nations and its agencies in these fields is followed by SI with great attention. In this respect, the Socialist International Committee on Economic Policy, Development and Environment (SICEDE) decided, at its meeting in London in July 1993, to organize a meeting at the United Nations Office at Geneva on the reform of the international financial institutions established at Bretton Woods, with the participation of representatives of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations regional commissions. This meeting was subsequently held in February 1994.

During this period, the attention of SI has also focused on the continuing tragedy in former Yugoslavia. SI has supported all efforts to achieve peace, urging ever greater commitment by the international community towards that end. A number of resolutions have been adopted and other statements issued in support of the United Nations operations.

/...

63. SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL WOMEN

(Category II)

Socialist International Women (SIW), founded in 1907, is an international organization composed of women's organizations of socialist, social democratic and labour parties. Its aim is to struggle for and obtain political rights for women and to promote action programmes to overcome any discrimination in society, including any inequality between men and women, and to work for human rights in general, development and peace. Since 1990, 25 new member organizations, in the main from Eastern Europe, Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, have joined SIW.

SIW has permanent representatives at the three United Nations centres, New York, Vienna and Geneva, who attend meetings of United Nations bodies on a regular basis, including those of the Board of the Conference of NGOs in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to which SIW was elected in 1991.

One of the main focuses of SIW support for the work of the United Nations during this period was the World Conference on Human rights: SIW representatives attended the preparatory meeting for Africa (1992) and the Preparatory Committee in Geneva (1993). There was a substantial SIW delegation to the NGO Forum, where a workshop was held and an information stall run. Representatives of SIW member organizations were also included in government delegations to the Conference.

In 1993, SIW was actively involved in the preparatory work for the International Year of the Family (IYF). SIW participated in preparatory meetings of the European and North American region, the Asian and Pacific region, the Latin American and Caribbean region and the African and Western Asia region. In recognition of its contribution towards the cause of families and the promotion of the International Year of the Family, SIW was designated a recipient of the IYF Testimonial and thus recognized as an IYF Patron.

With regard to the work of UNFPA, SIW attended the sixteenth UNFPA/NGO Consultation in Europe (1990) and the second round table of the four Internationals on population, environment and migration, in Vienna (1993).

In addition, SIW was represented at the NGO Workshop on Popular Participation in the Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies, in Vienna (1990); the twenty-third session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, in Caracas (1990); the UNESCO seventh Collective Consultation of NGOs on Literacy and Adult Education, in Hamburg (1990); the ECLAC Conference, in Curaçao (1991); the eighteenth General Assembly of CONGO, in Geneva (1991); the thirty-third Plenary Assembly of WFUNA, in Barcelona (1991); the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, in Rio de Janeiro (1992); the round table entitled "The human being as the focus for United Nations action: challenges to NGOs", in Geneva (1992); and the awarding of the UNESCO Simón Bolivar prize to its nominee, San Suu Kyi, and Julius Nyerere, in Paris (1992).

/...

SIW continued its involvement with the NGO Committee on the Status of Women, attending its meetings in Vienna (1991 and 1992).

SIW regularly receives information from United Nations bodies and transmits that information, where appropriate, to member organizations. SIW sends its resolutions to the Secretary-General of the United Nations as well as to the Division for the Advancement of Women and to specialized agencies, where appropriate.

Much of the participation of SIW in the work of the United Nations is through its member organizations. SIW member organizations are currently serving as members of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

/...

64. SUSILA DHARMA INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION

(Category II)

The organization was formed to support Subud* members who are working to serve humanity through charitable activities, i.e., the advancement of health, education and community development by distribution of funds and provision of communications and services to its members. The members of Susila Dharma International Association (SDIA) are (a) national SD organizations created to support project initiatives in their own countries and overseas, (b) established projects and (c) individuals working in the field of social development. SDIA does not direct the activities of its members, but facilitates members' own charitable initiatives. Therefore, all activities mentioned in this report are by nature not SDIA activities but projects run and sponsored by members of SDIA.

Participation in United Nations meetings

SDIA participated in the following:

Conference on Education for All, Jomtien, Thailand, 1990;

Sixth annual NGO Forum, "Reaching the unreached", New York, 19-20 April 1990;

NGO Committee on UNICEF, New York, 10 September 1991;

NGO Committee on Narcotics Prevention, Vienna, 14 October 1991;

Annual NGO Forum, "Effective participation in local and global child development", Kadoma, Zimbabwe, 4-8 November 1991;

NGO Committee on AIDS, weekly meetings in New York, from 1989 to 1993;

Earth Summit Preparatory Committee meetings, Geneva, 21-26 March 1991 and 20 August-4 September 1991;

The Earth Summit: United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, June 1992.

The SDIA team participated in action-oriented NGO meetings and their drafting groups, which were a major influence in the writing of entire chapters of Agenda 21. They also participated in workshops on literacy, environmental degradation and the problems facing women in urban situations. An address on the overuse of drugs in conventional medicine was given at a seminar on holistic medicine, held as part of the Global Forum.

---

* Subud is a spiritual and humanitarian movement which for the past 35 years has been slowly spreading throughout the world. Members of Subud belong to all races, creeds and religions and are united in a simple exercise and worship of God which benefits their inner and outer lives equally.

Representatives of Susila Dharma actively participate in the Earth Summit follow-up in Germany and the Earth Summit follow-up network in the United Kingdom.

SDIA also participated in the meeting entitled "The human being as the focus of united action: challenges for NGOs", at Geneva, on 21 October 1992.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies and specialized agencies

Registered in Norway and a member of SDIA, the International Child Development Programme (ICDP) represents the work of an international group of experts with experience in assisting disadvantaged children. ICDP has been working closely with the WHO Division of Mental Health, at Geneva, and has helped in the preparation of materials related to the WHO programme on early childhood development. ICDP programmes have been implemented in Ethiopia, with families in urban slums; in Angola, training staff of a Methodist Church programme working with street children; in Zimbabwe and Sri Lanka, in cooperation with Redd Barna (Norway); training staff; in Sri Lanka, on the invitation of UNICEF; in Brazil, in cooperation with WHO; in Colombia, with children suffering from poverty, malnutrition and psychosocial deprivation; in Indonesia, with children in poor communities; in Bangladesh, in cooperation with Worldview International; in Portugal, with pre-school children of poor refugees; in Spain, with Gypsy children; in Romania, with children in institutions; in Norway, with "at risk" children of high-risk mothers at health control stations; and in Sweden, with pre-school children. ICDP has collaborated with Redd Barna (Sweden), which has implemented the ICDP programme in refugee camps.

SDIA member Asociación Vivir, based and registered in Quito, Ecuador, is a health centre providing health care and training to women and the community at large to promote individual awareness, responsibility and self-help. This project is also sponsored by ESQUEL, the development agency of the Rockefeller Foundation. Since July 1993, Asociación Vivir has been contracted by UNICEF to duplicate its holistic health training programme in 40 centres throughout Ecuador until 1997.

The SDIA Refugee Coordinator in Norway has been working in cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) since the mid-1970s.

The GOBI Programme is being implemented through the Suhadha Community Development Project, an SDIA member in Sri Lanka.

Other relevant activities

Convention on the Rights of the Child

On 23 September 1990, SDIA members participated in candlelight vigils to draw public attention to the start of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. SDIA contributed to the organization of the vigils around the world. SDIA contacted people in a number of countries, including Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Suriname and the United Kingdom.

Since 1990, Susila Dharma Canada has actively participated in the Ottawa-based Coalition on the Rights of the Child, which works to implement the Convention.

SDIA participated in the publication of Facts for Life - a Communication Challenge, published by UNICEF, WHO and UNESCO, on the inside cover of which is a quote by the founder of SDIA.

SDIA has been active in Germany since 1992 in establishing an NGO network, Eine Welt Netzwerk (Hamburg), including a study/action group promoting education and public relations on all North-South issues.

Susila Dharma Germany was actively involved in preparing and conducting a conference, Leben und Lernen in der Einen Welt (Living and Learning in One World), held in cooperation with UNICEF, in Hamburg, in November 1993.

Susila Dharma Germany is assisting in a UNICEF conference on art therapy, to be held in Berlin in October 1994.

65. VIENNA INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

(Category II)

The major aim of the Vienna Institute for Development and Cooperation (VIDC) is to promote international understanding in general, and North-South cooperation in particular. In pursuing these goals the Institute has been assisting in the North-South dialogue process, mainly through the organization of international conferences and lectures, by its own research activities, as well as by its participation in various public relations campaigns. In addition, it is also active in promoting and implementing particular development projects in the South, in facilitating the establishment of partnerships between communities in Austria and in countries of the South (i.e., "city twinning"), as well as in organizing cultural exchanges between North and South.

The organization's representative attended meetings observing the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, in 1990, 1991, 1992 and 1993, at the United Nations Office at Vienna (UNOV).

The organization's representative attended the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992. He was part of the official Austrian delegation, but also participated in NGO activities.

The Executive Director chaired a symposium on the occasion of the launching of the 1993 Human Development Report, at UNOV on 28 May 1993.

Several of the organization's representatives attended the NGO Forum of the World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 14-25 June 1993.

In April 1991, a group of 42 education experts from 37 developing countries undertook an extensive study tour through Austria. They also undertook an analysis of the Austrian educational system. The tour was organized jointly by VIDC and the International Institute for Educational Planning of UNESCO.

In close cooperation with the UNCED secretariat, VIDC organized a round table in preparation of UNCED, at Vienna on 31 January 1992. The meeting was attended by a number of Ministers for Environment from North, South and East, as well as other high officials. It dealt with items on the agenda of UNCED relating to "financial resources", "technology transfer" and "institutional issues". A report was submitted to all Governments attending the Conference.

In close cooperation with UNFPA and the ICPD secretariat, VIDC organized an ad hoc round-table meeting on population and communications, at Vienna on 2-3 December 1993. The meeting was intended as a contribution to the ICPD process, in particular, by highlighting the relevance and significance of communication in the context of population activities. Recommendations emanating from the round table were submitted to the ICPD Preparatory Committee for consideration.

Following the recommendations of UNCED, especially Agenda 21, VIDC has planned and implemented a series of projects intended to protect rain forests. With the financial support of the Austrian Government, VIDC is currently undertaking such projects in Brazil, Panama, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Philippines (i.e., land demarcation, health, legal advisory service, non-wood forest products).

In 1990, VIDC organized a round table, "The opening of the East: implications for the South", at Vienna on 6-7 July. One of the main contributors was an official from the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation of the United Nations Secretariat.

On 24 April 1990, VIDC organized a public lecture by the Deputy Director-General of ILO on employment policies in the South.

In May 1991, VIDC organized a private visit by the Deputy Prime Minister of Uganda, during which extensive consultations with high-level representatives of UNIDO were arranged (Uganda is a focal country of Austrian official development assistance).

In addition, a fairly close working relationship exists between VIDC and officials of the United Nations Secretariat, especially UNOV. Numerous consultations and cooperation with these officials, on a wide variety of topics, have taken place during the period under review.

The Vice-President of VIDC submitted a report to the UNDP Round Table on Global Development Challenges (Antalya, Turkey, 7 to 9 September 1990). The report dealt with the implications for the developing countries of the opening of the East.

The Vice-President of VIDC submitted a report entitled "The future of countries in transition in a new global system", to the UNDP Round Table on Global Change, "Change: systems and people", held at Bucharest on 4-6 September 1992.

In 1991 and 1992, VIDC organized, jointly with UNOV, a lecture series on global issues. Among the speakers were the President of the ECD Development Centre, the Chilean Ambassador to the United Nations, the Deputy Director-General of UNFPA, the former President of Nigeria and the Director-General of the International Press Service.

66. WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION

(Category I)

The Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF) holds consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, UNESCO, UNICEF and UNIDO and is on the list of ILO. Through its affiliates, WIDF supports the agenda and activities of the United Nations and contributes to implementing its goals.

WIDF adheres to the goals enunciated at its founding in Paris in 1945 - the defence of women's and children's rights, peace and disarmament and national independence. With changing world conditions, WIDF added development and human rights as goals, recognizing their indivisibility with peace and true security. At its 1991 Congress, attended by 68 affiliates from 62 countries, WIDF delegates asserted the necessity of meeting new challenges. They adopted a constitution which increased the role of the regions and the affiliated organizations.

WIDF continues to support all United Nations efforts to advance women's rights. Its representatives regularly attend meetings of the Commission on the Status of Women and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). WIDF urges affiliates to lobby for the universal ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women by the year 2000 and to monitor the implementation of the Convention and the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women; supported the international campaign "Women's Rights are Human Rights", which culminated in the Vienna Declaration on Women, and was represented at the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna. WIDF has served on the NGO Planning Committees for the International Conference on Population and Development, the World Summit for Social Development and the Fourth World Conference on Women. Representatives are active participants in the NGO Committee on the Status of Women Working Group on Women and the Media, which is formulating recommendations for media policy for the Platform for Action. Affiliates are also planning workshops for Forum '95 in Beijing.

In the preparations for UNCED, WIDF representatives attended United Nations briefings in New York and worked with the North American caucus in developing the NGO community's recommendations for Agenda 21. The Cuban affiliate held a regional forum in Rio de Janeiro in support of UNCED, emphasizing the special concerns of women in the Caribbean and in Central and South America.

Representatives of WIDF have attended sessions of the Economic and Social Council and, at is request, have made oral statements. Under its own aegis and in concert with other NGOs, WIDF submits written statements on issues of concern to its membership. At the request of the Secretariat, WIDF statements have been submitted to the Special Committee against Apartheid and published in official documents. WIDF closely follows the meetings of the Commission on the Status of Women and the deliberations of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations. WIDF representatives attend DPI weekly briefings, annual DPI NGO conferences, monthly meetings organized by the NGO Unit for chairpersons of NGO committees and are observers on the CONGO Board in New York and Geneva.

/...

WIDF representatives attended sessions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. In oral and written statements, information was provided on human rights in El Salvador, Haiti and the occupied Territories. WIDF has been a constant advocate of the Second United Nations Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and supported the resolution for a Third Decade. WIDF urged its affiliates to lobby their Governments to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

Cooperation between WIDF and UNESCO, starting with the International Literacy Year, was expanded with its membership on the Steering Committee of the Education for All Conference. In New York, WIDF has been involved in various working groups of the NGO Committee on UNICEF, namely, concerning the girl child, children in especially difficult circumstances, and street children. Affiliates pressured their Governments to ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Seminars, workshops and teach-ins were held in the United States, France, Portugal, the Nordic countries, Zimbabwe, Australia, Sri Lanka, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Cuba and Guyana. Continuous efforts have been made by affiliates to translate the Convention into local languages so as to inform citizens of the measures designed to protect children.

WIDF has followed the work of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities as well as the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Commission on Human Rights. WIDF was an active member of the NGO Committee on the International Year of the World's Indigenous People and disseminated information to its affiliates around the world. It joined with networks of indigenous organizations to prepare for observances of the International Year of Indigenous People. Information and advocacy activities were held by affiliates in the United States, Australia, Portugal, Viet Nam, Lebanon and other countries in the Middle East and Africa.

WIDF has supported the work of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. Throughout the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, WIDF publications in Portuguese, French, Greek, English, German, Russian, Spanish and other languages relayed pertinent information. At the initiative of the WIDF New York representative, a dormant subcommittee on Southern Africa was revived and after much activity is now a standing committee of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (CONGO).

WIDF has permanent representatives at United Nations Headquarters in New York, at the United Nations Offices at Geneva and Vienna and at UNESCO headquarters in Paris. This facilitates WIDF involvement in United Nations activities. WIDF informs its national affiliates of United Nations observances. It has given special recognition to the Decades for Disabled Persons, and for Cultural Development, the Third Disarmament Decade, the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the Decade against Drug Abuse.

/...

67. WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM

(Category II)

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) is an international organization with national sections in 40 countries. It works for disarmament; political solutions to international conflicts; the elimination of racism and all forms of discrimination and exploitation; respect for fundamental human rights; the right to develop in a sustainable environment; and the promotion of women to full and equal participation in all society's activities. WILPF seeks to educate, inform and mobilize women for action to achieve those goals. It works to promote specific United Nations resolutions and programmes and to make the work of the United Nations known to WILPF members and the general public. In the past four years, WILPF has experienced an expansion in membership, particulary in Latin America, opening new branches in Argentina, Panama, Peru and Uruguay.

WILPF participates in meetings of various subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council, including the Commission on Human Rights, the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, and the Commission on the Status of Women. WILPF participation in those bodies during the period 1990-1993 is described below.

Commission on Human Rights

At the forty-sixth session, WILPF made oral statements on agenda items 12 and 19.

At the forty-seventh session, WILPF made an oral statement under agenda item 12.

At the forty-eighth session, WILPF made oral statements under agenda items 4, 12 and 18.

At the second special session, WILPF made an oral statement.

At the forty-ninth session, WILPF made oral statements under agenda items 3, 4, 7 12, 13 and 20.

WILPF also participated in and corresponded with mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights. In November 1993, WILPF read a statement to its Working Group on Development. Also in 1993, pursuant to Commission resolution 1993/12 and to assist the Secretary-General and contribute to the formulation of policies, WILPF provided his representative with information on the repercussions and prospects of the debt crisis and adjustment programmes for the effective enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights of developing countries.

Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

At the forty-second session, WILPF made oral statements under agenda items 6 and 17.

/...

At the forty-third session, WILPF made oral statements under agenda items 6 and 17.

At the forty-fourth session, WILPF made oral statements under agenda items 6, 7 and 14.

At the forty-fifth session, WILPF made oral statements under agenda items 7 and 8.

WILPF also provides information for the mechanisms of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. In 1992, WILPF provided information through a joint non-governmental organization communication to the Special Rapporteur on Impunity. In 1993, pursuant to Commission resolution 1993/36, WILPF provided information to the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Housing.

Commission on the Status of Women

At the thirty-fifth session, WILPF made an oral statement.

At the thirty-seventh session, WILPF delivered a joint statement with other NGOs.

Other United Nations bodies

WILPF also participated in the following United Nations conferences in the period 1990-1993;

(a) United Nations Committee on the Inalienable Right of the Palestinian People (Stockholm, 1990). Members of the Swedish branch of WILPF attended;

(b) United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. A WILPF delegation attended and WILPF was also involved in the UNCED Women's Conference in Miami, which drafted the Miami Declaration;

(c) World Conference on Human Rights. A WILPF delegation attended and WILPF was also active in lobbying members of the Preparatory Committee, networking with NGOs and presenting workshops in the concurrent NGO Forum.

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom cooperates on an ongoing basis with several United Nations programmes, bodies and specialized agencies, including:

(a) International Labour Organization (Geneva, seventy-eighth session). WILPF delivered an oral statement;

(b) Joint United Nations Information Committee (Geneva). WILPF has been very active on the editorial panel in the production and promotion of the Women and World Development Series;

(c) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Geneva, fourth executive session and thirty-eighth and fortieth sessions). WILPF attended.

Other activities in which WILPF participated with the United Nations included providing the Secretariat with information on the International Year of the Family. WILPF is in permanent contact with the Centre for Human Rights and collaborates with it in many areas. WILPF also worked with other NGOs based in Geneva to organize seminars on women's rights, disarmament, racism, development and global governance, at which guests from the United Nations were invited to participate. WILPF has an ongoing internship programme, under which three young women from various regions of the world spend eight months in Geneva and four months in New York participating in WILPF activities and attending meetings of United Nations committees, conferences and working groups in the areas of human rights, development and disarmament.

The present quadrennial report has been completed in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) and is intended to provide a clear picture of the activities of WILPF as they relate to the United Nations. The brief format required has prevented WILPF from elaborating further on its participation in the various areas mentioned.

/...

68. WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL ZIONIST ORGANIZATION

(Category II)

Introduction

The Women's International Zionist Organization (WIZO) is an international voluntary movement of 300,000 women, with federations in 52 countries. Since it was founded more than 70 years ago, it has provided services to children, women and families, regardless of their race or religious affiliation.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences, and other United Nations meetings

During the past four years, WIZO multiplied its efforts to ensure implementation, both in spirit and in the letter, of the objectives of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women to safeguard the full equality of women. WIZO has insisted on the creation of full and equal opportunities for women to develop their talents and creative abilities and to facilitate their involvement in the process of development. Throughout its federations, WIZO has promoted educational programmes of friendship and mutual cooperation and exchanges in the achievement of peace. In the past four years, a major concern for WIZO has been to develop services geared specifically to women in the throes of family violence through the creation of legal advice bureaus and shelters for battered women and their children. Towards the advancement of the status of women, WIZO opened additional day-care centres, pedagogic centres and therapeutic centres. WIZO also opened additional youth clubs, including some in Arab villages.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes, bodies and specialized agencies

Since its establishment, WIZO's main efforts have been dedicated to the welfare of children and adolescents. WIZO applauded the unanimous adoption by the General Assembly of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, especially the new rights that appear for the first time in an international human rights document, such as consideration of a child's ethnic, religious or linguistic heritage when providing alternative family care. WIZO federations have continued to actively support the work of UNICEF either by participating in the national committees for UNICEF or in fund-raising campaigns throughout the world. WIZO organized seminars and other events to strengthen families in ways that increase equality, mutual respect and responsibilities, while taking into account and respecting existing family structures. A WIZO expert participated in a seminar on the theme "Family and environment: a partnership", held in Vienna in 1993 and organized by the NGO Committee on the Family.

/...

Other relevant activities

Action taken to implement United Nations resolutions

WIZO encourages the dissemination of information on United Nations bodies among its federations, and visits and tours to United Nations Headquarters were organized frequently.

WIZO attendance at United Nations meetings in New York, Geneva and Vienna

WIZO representatives attended meetings of and/or held consultations with members of the following United Nations bodies or agencies:

(a) Commission on the Status of Women (Vienna);

(b) Commission on Human Rights (Geneva);

(c) Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (Geneva);

(d) Third Committee of the General Assembly;

(e) Economic and Social Council (New York and Geneva);

(f) UNICEF Executive Board (New York).

Preparation of papers and/or other material

Prior to the extended thirty-fourth session of the Commission on the Status of Women in Vienna, during two days of consultations with representatives of international organizations, WIZO representatives organized a workshop on the theme "Changing attitudes towards women's work, salaried and non-salaried", with the following subheadings:

(a) Stress on women, physical and mental;

(b) The gap between law and reality;

(c) Effects on family situations;

(d) Conflicts in women's lives, public and private;

(e) Effects of these changes on volunteering.

Other examples of consultative and substantive activities

WIZO representatives in New York, Geneva and Vienna regularly attend:

(a) Meetings of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council;

/...

(b) Weekly briefings of the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat for the non-governmental organizations community (New York);

(c) Meetings of the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF;

(d) Meetings of the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on the Status of Women (New York);

(e) Annual Conference of the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat for Non-Governmental Organizations.

69. WORLD ALLIANCE OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

(Category II)

Introduction

The role of the World Alliance can be summarized in the following way:

(a) To interpret and express the Christ-centre nature of the YMCA;

(b) To work for equal opportunity and justice for all;

(c) To work for and maintain an environment in which relationships among people are characterized by love and understanding.

Since 1990, there has been extensive growth of the YMCA Movement in primarily four regions of the world: Central America (Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador); eastern and central Europe (Russian Federation, Latvia, Estonia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Armenia etc.); Africa (Namibia, Ethiopia, Burundi etc.); and the Caribbean (Cuba and Haiti). Today, the World Alliance represents 129 countries, with YMCA national movements operating and offering a full range of programmes and services.

The United Nations and its specialized agencies

The World Alliance continued to maintain contacts with the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission for Social Development and other subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council, and has participated in activities related to various international years and international conferences, on such subjects as women, indigenous peoples, Palestine and racism.

As a member of CONGO, the World Alliance participated actively in some of its special committees, including those dealing with human rights and sustainable development.

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

The World Alliance played a significant role in UNCED, actively participating in the CONGO Planning Committee for UNCED from 1991 and attending the two world youth preparatory forums for UNCED. There was also a delegation of 11 YMCA representatives of UNCED. The delegation focused its attention on the Global Forum and the International NGO Forum. The International NGO Forum coordinated the negotiation of a series of "treaties" on specific issues. Several YMCA delegates became actively involved in developing the treaties, particularly those on education, consumption and lifestyle, energy and appropriate technology. Others participated in meetings and workshops to share YMCA perspectives and experiences and gather information of value to YMCA. As a follow-up, YMCA has established several initiatives to further promote the environment and development agenda: regional structures in Asia, Africa and Latin America to develop regional strategies; an Asian regional conference held in Beijing in 1993, bringing together 23 participants from 12 countries in Asia;

/...

and a world YMCA workshop for over 100 participants world wide, scheduled for 1995 in Seoul.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

The World Alliance has maintained contacts with UNESCO programmes related to youth and physical education. YMCA representatives attended the seventh session of the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport, from 22 to 26 October 1990. The World Alliance participated in the collective consultations of youth NGOs convened by the UNESCO secretariat and attended the 18th Collective Consultation of Youth NGOs, held in Beijing from 10 to 15 November 1992.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The World Alliance regularly attends the meetings of UNHCR and works in close cooperation in certain refugee situations, such as those in the Sudan, Costa Rica and Mozambique, and in the repatriation of refugees to South Africa and Cambodia.

There continues to be ongoing cooperation with UNICEF and United Nations bodies operating in the area of development such as UNDP. Among the major events of the last four years, the World Alliance participated in an international NGOs conference on the relationship between disarmament and development and presented a statement at the United Nations conference held in New York in May 1990 on the relationship between disarmament and development.

The World Alliance formerly acted as Chairperson and now acts as Treasurer of the NGOs Special Committee on Development in Geneva. Several workshops and seminars were organized by the Committee on issues such as debt crisis and human rights. In New York, the World Alliance representative was Secretary to the NGOs Committee on Sustainable Development.

Non-governmental organizations with similar interests and concerns

The World Alliance has participated actively on the International Council of Voluntary Agencies Refugee Working Group and in programmes related to special areas of YMCA concern, such as those in the Sudan, El Salvador and Yugoslavia. The World Alliance chaired meetings of the subcommittee dealing with Armenia, at which United Nations bodies were represented.

Ecumenical Global Gathering of Youth and Students

The World Alliance has been an active member of the staff working group responsible for all facets of preparatory meetings since 1988. The Gathering, which assembled 500 delegates world wide, took place in July 1993 in Mendes, Brazil, with over 50 YMCA representatives. The major themes discussed by the youth participants were environment, human rights, economics, education and women.

/...

The World Alliance has also maintained ongoing contacts and involvement with the Geneva Informal Meeting of International Youth organizations (GIM) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. Special collaborations have continued on issues of common concern with ecumenical bodies, such as the World Council of Churches (WCC), the World YWCA, the International Movement of Catholic Students (IMCS), the Vatican and the World Student Christian Federations (WSCF).

YMCA programmes

While many of the programmes and bodies active in the last four years in support of United Nations resolutions are too numerous to mention here, they include:

(a) The Third Inter-Area Consultation of YMCAs in Development Countries (United Republic of Tanzania, 17-21 July 1990);

(b) A YMCA task group on apartheid;

(c) A YMCA task force on Palestinian issues;

(d) Round-table meetings on the Sudan;

(e) A workshop on drought in Africa.

In addition, the World Assembly of the World Alliance, held in Seoul in 1991, attracted over 900 participants, who focused on such major themes as environment, racism, migrant workers, women, peace and disarmament, and poverty and development.

As an international organization, the World Alliance assumes its representative functions with the support and collaboration of its member movements and the area organizations.

/...

70. WORLD ASSEMBLY OF SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

(Category II)

Introduction

The goals of the World Assembly of Small and Medium Enterprises (WASME) have been the achievement of economic growth with social justice and stability by accelerating the generation of new opportunities for entrepreneurs and the self-employed; the development of human resources; and the widening of the entrepreneurial base.

Highlights of WASME activities

WASME has provided updated information on policies, strategies and support systems for the promotion of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to its members and associates in various countries of the world, as reflected in WASME statements at meetings of various United Nations bodies.

WASME has actively participated in high-level expert group meetings, seminars, symposia, conferences etc. organized by various United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. WASME has also undertaken research studies on issues related to SMEs, and prepared a project for an elaborate database for providing the latest data on industry, technology, innovation and trade.

Geographical membership

As of 31 December 1993, WASME had members and associates in 84 countries in all five continents, as compared to 65 as of 31 March 1990.

Sources of funding

WASME initially depended entirely on membership dues. Since 1 April 1992, however, it has also been raising revenue from various activities, such as conferences, seminars, symposia, publications and research work, although that represents only 15 per cent of its total annual revenue. Annual audited statements of accounts and annual reports have been placed before the WASME governing body, as stipulated in its constitution.

Discussion with United Nations officials

The WASME Secretary-General, advisers and other officials have held discussions with senior United Nations officials in New York, Geneva, Vienna, Bangkok and Addis Ababa on issues related to the strengthening of SMEs.

WASME collaboration with United Nations agencies

WASME collaborated with ESCAP by providing local hospitality to 30 foreign delegates who participated in a workshop on financing SMEs. It also provided training to two officials from Cameroon sponsored by ILO and gave logistic support to a 20-member delegation from ECA on a visit to India.

WASME publications

WASME issued a large number of publications in English during 1990-1993, in which there were a number of references to UNIDO documents. WASME also circulated the conclusions and recommendations of a UNIDO global consultation on SMEs of a South Asia workshop held in New Delhi on economic cooperation and entrepreneurship development, organized by the former Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat.

WASME publishes a regular newsletter in English, almost 10 per cent of which is devoted to a prominent display of United Nations activities.

WASME participated in the following United Nations-sponsored events, at most of which WASME representatives made statements:

(a) First session of the Committee on Industry, Technology and Human Settlements of ESCAP (Bangkok, 11-15 September 1989);

(b) Meeting of a high-level committee on the review of technical cooperation among developing countries (New York, 18-23 September 1989);

(c) First UNIDO Global Consultation on Small and Medium Enterprises and Cooperatives (Bari, Italy, 9-13 October 1989);

(d) Third General Conference of UNIDO (Vienna, 20-24 November 1989);

(e) A UNDP international workshop on the theme "Transfer of technology in small and medium industries" (Addis Ababa, 11-15 December 1989);

(f) Eighth session of the Industrial Development Board of UNIDO;

(g) A UNIDO investment forum organized by the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank;

(h) Forty-sixth session of ESCAP (Bangkok, 5-13 June 1990);

(i) Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (Paris, 3-14 September 1990), and an expert group meeting to define the role of the enterprise sector in the development of the least developed countries (Helsinki);

(j) Thirty-seventh session of the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD;

/...

(k) Eighth session of the UNCTAD Committee on the Transfer of Technology (22-30 April 1991);

(l) Meeting of an ad hoc working group of UNCTAD on comparative experiences with privatization (Geneva, 11 June 1991);

(m) A regional symposium on entrepreneurship and economic development in Asia, organized jointly by the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and WASME (New Delhi, 22-25 October 1991);

(n) Fourth General Conference of UNIDO (Vienna, 18-22 November 1991);

(o) Eighth session of UNCTAD (Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, 8-23 February 1992);

(p) An ESCAP meeting of ministers of industry and technology (Tehran, June 1992);

(q) An ESCAP steering group meeting for regional cooperation (New Delhi, 24-27 November 1992);

(r) Meeting of an ESCAP committee on regional cooperation (18-19 April 1993);

(s) Forty-ninth session of ESCAP (Bangkok, 21-29 April 1993);

(t) Eleventh Meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry (Mauritius, 31 May-4 June 1993);

(u) Sessions of the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD;

(v) Forty-sixth United Nations Annual Conference on Non-Governmental Organizations (New York, 8 September 1993);

(w) First session of the ESCAP Committee on Poverty Alleviation through Economic Group and Social Development (Bangkok, 20-24 September 1993);

(x) Second session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Expansion of Trading Opportunities in Developing Countries of UNCTAD (Geneva, 4-8 October 1993);

(y) Second session of the Standing Committee on Developing Services of UNCTAD (Geneva, 11-15 October 1993);

(z) An ESCAP/WASME symposium on financing small and medium enterprises (New Delhi, 12-14 November 1993);

(aa) An ESCAP seminar on expanding the export of SME manufactures (30 November-2 December 1993).

/...

71. WORLD ASSEMBLY OF YOUTH

(Category I)

Aims and purpose of the organization

The aims of the World Assembly of Youth (WAY) are to:

(a) Increase inter-ethnic respect and foster intercultural and international understanding and cooperation;

(b) Facilitate the collection of information on the needs and problems of youth;

(c) Disseminate information on the methods, techniques and activities of youth organizations;

(d) Promote the interchange of ideas between youth of all countries;

(e) Assist in the development of youth work activities and promote, by mutual aid, the extension of the work of the voluntary youth organizations;

(f) Cooperate in the development of national coordinating committees of voluntary youth organizations;

(g) Promote the democratic participation of young people both in their own organizations and in society as a whole;

(h) Establish and maintain relations with the international organizations, both voluntary and governmental;

(i) Support and encourage the national movements of Non-Self-Governing Territories in their struggle for national liberation;

(j) Promote tolerance, understanding, solidarity and cooperation among young men and women irrespective of race, sex, language, religion or political orientation;

(k) Encourage the full participation of young men and women in the development process of their countries.

Increase in geographical membership

The following organizations have joined WAY during 1990-1993: the Asian Youth Council, the Council of European National Youth Committees, the Bhutan Youth Association, the National Youth Council of Chile, the Youth Council of Czech Moravia and Silesia, the Danish Youth Council, the Finnish Youth Cooperation-Alliance, the National Youth Bureau (Gambia), the National Council of Hellenic Youth (Greece), the National Youth Council of Iceland, the Jamaican National Youth Council, the National Union of Jordanian Youth, the Youth Council of Macedonia, the Mongolian Youth Federation, the National Youth Council of Montserrat, the SWAPO Youth League (Namibia), the Social Youth Council of Nepal, the Nicaraguan Youth Council, the Platform of Peruvian Youth Organizations, the Polish Youth Council, the Youth Council of Slovakia, the National Youth Council of Slovenia and the National Council of Swedish Youth.

Substantial changes in sources of funding

During 1990-1993, WAY has received funding, in addition to the usual sources, from the Swedish International Development Authority.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, conferences and other United Nations meetings

WAY has participated in the following meetings sponsored by United Nations bodies during the years 1990-1993:

(a) A UNICEF youth NGO round table for children (Geneva, 1990);

(b) A UNCED Preparatory Committee meeting (Geneva, 1991);

(c) A UNFPA youth consultation (United States of America, 1991);

(d) A UNESCO youth consultation (Romania, 1991);

(e) A United Nations youth forum (Vienna, 1991);

(f) A World Bank seminar on adolescent health (United States of America, 1991);

(g) A UNESCO youth consultation (Beijing, 1992);

(h) The ninety-first session of the WHO Executive Board (Geneva, 1992);

(i) The NGO Forum on Human Rights and the World Conference on Human Rights (Vienna, 1993);

(j) The twenty-seventh session of the General Conference of UNESCO (Paris, 1993);

(k) A UNESCO youth consultation (Paris, 1993).

Cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies and specialized agencies

United Nations

WAY is a member of CONGO. WAY has representatives at United Nations offices in Vienna, Geneva, Bangkok, New York and Nairobi. WAY participated in the preparations of the United Nations Youth Forum and has contributed to the drafting of the United Nations World Youth Programme. The Secretary-General of the United Nations sent a message to the WAY General Assembly in 1993.

ILO

A representative of ILO participated in the World Youth Award ceremony in Malaysia in 1990.

UNDP

A UNDP representative spoke at a WAY international symposium on development and environment (Baghdad, 1990). UNDP participated in the World Youth Award ceremony in Malaysia in 1990 and 1993.

UNEP

WAY attended UNCED Preparatory Committee meetings in Geneva.

UNESCO

UNESCO participated in the World Youth Award ceremony in 1990 and 1993. WAY is a member of the Working Group for the UNESCO Youth Consultation. WAY conducted a feasibility study on youth press service for UNESCO in 1993.

UNFPA

WAY made a youth population chart, a film on youth and population, and a training kit on population, continued to run the Youth Press Service, and held the following events with the support of UNFPA:

(a) A Latin American youth workshop on population and development (Uruguay, 1990);

(b) An intercountry workshop of youth NGOs and Governments on adolescent health (Ghana, 1990);

(c) A national workshop on youth participation in population and environment (Uganda, 1991);

(d) A regional workshop on population, environment and development (Malaysia, 1992);

(e) An international youth workshop on adolescent health (Malaysia, 1993).

UNICEF

WAY is a member of the NGO Committee on UNICEF and participated in a youth round table for children in Geneva in 1990.

WHO

WAY, WHO and the World Organization of the Scout Movement conducted a survey on adolescent health in 11 African countries. WAY conducted AIDS, drug-abuse prevention and leprosy-control activities and a safe motherhood project in Bangladesh, and organized the following events with the support of WHO:

(a) An Andean youth workshop (1990);

(b) A workshop on AIDS and organized youth (1990);

(c) An intercountry workshop on youth involvement in leprosy control (Pakistan, 1991);

(d) An intercountry workshop on youth for the prevention and control of AIDS (India, 1991);

(e) A Caribbean regional youth workshop on health (Barbados, 1992);

(f) An adolescent health workshop (Senegal, 1993).

World Bank

With the support of the World Bank, WAY conducted an intercountry workshop of youth NGOs and Governments to promote adolescent health in Ghana in 1990.

72. WORLD ASSOCIATION OF FORMER UNITED NATIONS INTERNES AND FELLOWS

(Category II)

The World Association of Former United Nations Internes and Fellows (WAFUNIF) has members in 136 countries and all regions of the world. Its constitutional mandate and activities, implemented since its creation in 1978, are oriented towards advancing the work of its Alma Mater, the United Nations system. WAFUNIF's main aims and purposes are to:

(a) Continue to maintain a channel of communication between the United Nations system and those whom it has serviced through its multiple internships and fellowships over the past 45 years and more;

(b) Use the collective and individual resources of its members to promote research, information and education at all levels to help improve public understanding of the principles, activities and potentialities of the United Nations;

(c) Support and encourage the maintenance and further development of internships, fellowships and other types of training programmes within the United Nations system.

Accordingly, WAFUNIF has historically supported the implementation of relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and other intergovernmental bodies.

During 1990-1993, WAFUNIF participated in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, as well as in several United Nations conferences and other meetings (either attending or submitting oral and/or written statements, or both), including:

(a) Twenty-third session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (Caracas, 3-11 May 1990);

(b) Eighteenth special session of the General Assembly (New York, 23 April-1 May 1990);

(c) Meeting of the United Nations peace messenger organizations, organized by the former Department of Political and Security Council Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (Sochi, former USSR, 10-14 June 1991);

(d) Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (Paris, 3-14 September 1990);

(e) Seventh session of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (New York, 28 May-6 June 1991);

(f) Eighth session of the Committee on the Transfer of Technology of UNCTAD (Geneva, 22-30 April 1991). The WAFUNIF contribution is recorded in document TD/B/1298;

(g) Second, third and fourth sessions of the Preparatory Committee for UNCED;

(h) UNCED. The statement submitted by WAFUNIF to UNCED highlighted salient recommendations adopted by an international symposium on the theme "The challenges to Agenda 21 for international cooperation: finance, capacity-building and the transfer of environmentally sound technologies for sustainable development", organized by WAFUNIF in cooperation with UNIDO and UNCTAD (Rio de Janeiro, 4-6 June 1992);

(i) Fifth International Workshop on the Transfer of Knowledge through Expatriate Nationals (TOKTEN) (Manila, 13-17 November 1991), jointly sponsored by the Government of the Philippines and UNDP;

(j) An expert group seminar on the theme "International migration: the impact of employment policies, trade and direct and indirect foreign investment" (New York, 20-22 November 1991), organized by the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung in cooperation with the former Centre on Transnational Corporations of the United Nations Secretariat, UNCTAD and IOM;

(k) Forty-fourth session of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. Under agenda item 10 (a), WAFUNIF supported a written petition (E/C.4/Sub.2/1992/NGO/20) requesting that the question of impunity be considered by the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session;

(l) Round table on the theme "Understanding the role of international non-governmental organizations", sponsored by CONGO (New York, 9 April 1991);

(m) First session of the Preparatory Committee for the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;

(n) A workshop on international migration and sustainable human development (Buenos Aires, November 1992), organized by the Government of Argentina, UNDP and IOM.

The tradition of close cooperation links between WAFUNIF and various United Nations bodies was further strengthened during the period under review. A number of projects, meetings and other activities were undertaken in collaboration with United Nations bodies and research and educational institutions. For example, progress was made on the joint WAFUNIF/UNITAR pilot project to establish a computerized information system on all forms of training opportunities available throughout the United Nations system. WAFUNIF assisted the Office of Human Resources Management of the United Nations Secretariat in conducting orientations for participants in the United Nations Headquarters Internship Programme. WAFUNIF also assisted UNEP with its global youth forums. Research by the WAFUNIF President on issues of international migration, particularly the reverse transfer of technology (RTT), was used by UNDP in its Human Development Report 1992. Activities in the area of science and technology for development focused on salient issues of endogenous capacity and capability-building; scientific and technological applications for the eradication of poverty; the social implications of frontier technologies, such as biotechnology and micro-electronics; the full and equal participation of women in scientific education and pursuits, and their access to the fruits of scientific discoveries and technological application; and the role of training delivery systems, including internships, fellowships, workshops, seminars and study groups of the United Nations system, in strengthening the scientific, technological and managerial base of developing countries and the ability of their young nationals to access and manage environmentally sound technologies for development.

Among the meetings organized by WAFUNIF during this period were: (a) a public forum on the theme "The 1990s and beyond: the United Nations system and emerging issues of international law" (New York, 20 June 1990), a contribution to promoting the goals of the United Nations Decade of International Law; and (b) an international symposium on visual disabilities in children (New York, 1 and 2 October 1992), organized in cooperation with the Eyes of Children Foundation as a contribution to the implementation of the Plan of Action adopted by the World Summit for Children, the Global Strategy for Health for All by the Year 2000, the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons to the Year 2000 and Beyond, chapters 6 and 25 of Agenda 21, and preparations for the World Summit for Social Development.

During the period under review, WAFUNIF continued along the substantive path established by its constitution and assembly for fulfilling its responsibilities as a category II NGO in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. WAFUNIF has continuously upgraded its explorations of innovative ways that United Nations alumni can actively support the work of their Alma Mater to establish peace, progress and development with equity and social justice in accordance with the principles and objective embodied in the Charter of the United Nations.

/...

73. WORLD ASSOCIATION OF GIRL GUIDES AND GIRL SCOUTS

(Category II)

Introduction

The World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS) is a voluntary educational organization for girls and young women. In accordance with the principles of membership, member organizations are self-governing, are independent of any political organization and do not support any political parties. Membership is voluntary and open to all girls and young women without distinction of creed, race, nationality or any other circumstance. WAGGGS' objective is to promote, throughout the world, unity of purpose and common understanding based on its fundamental principles; to further the aim of the Girl Guide/Girl Scout movement, which is to provide girls and young women with opportunities for self-training in the development of character, responsible citizenship and a service ethic in their own and world communities; and to encourage friendship among girls and young women of all nations within countries and world wide.

The number of WAGGGS member organizations increased by 10 at its Twenty-Eighth World Conference in Denmark in 1993 (full member: Belize; associate members: Aruba, Cook Islands, Namibia, San Marino, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Hungary, Romania, Estonia and Latvia) to a total of 128, with a membership of almost 9 million girls and young women world wide.

WAGGGS acquired category "A" status with UNESCO and renegotiated relations with WHO for a further three years.

WAGGGS involvement at the United Nations

WAGGGS volunteer teams are based in six cities: Geneva, Nairobi, New York, Paris, Rome and Vienna. WAGGGS representatives are active members of a variety of NGO committees and working groups at the United Nations. In New York, one of the team members is Co-Chairperson of the NGO Committee on UNICEF. The WAGGGS representative at the United Nations Office at Vienna is Coordinator of NGO activities at the NGO Forum scheduled to take place in Beijing in September 1995 concurrently with the Fourth World Conference on Women. One of the WAGGGS team members from Paris has been elected Co-President of the UNESCO NGO Consultation on the theme "Literacy and education for all". WAGGGS has been nominated as member of the Bureau of the Standing Committee. Another WAGGGS representative at UNESCO in Paris has been elected Co-President of the Collective Consultation of Non-Governmental Youth Organizations. A WAGGGS representative in Geneva was Chairman of the NGO Family Life Education Subcommittee, which planned a youth consultation for the International Conference on Population and Development.

WAGGGS issued or signed a number of position statements to support its work. WAGGGS endorsed the UNICEF statement from the World Summit for Children in New York in 1990, drawing the attention of world leaders to the need for supporting the rights of children. WAGGGS sent a statement on the Gulf War to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. WAGGGS signed a statement issued

/...

by the NGO Committee on the Family to be submitted to the Commission on Social Development. WAGGGS issued a position statement for UNCED, reflecting interest and involvement in development issues. WAGGGS endorsed the Plan of Action of the International Conference on Nutrition. A WAGGGS representative made an oral statement at the NGO Forum on Human Rights.

WAGGGS has been represented at a multitude of United Nations and other meetings by representatives of member organizations, members of its World Committee and staff of its World Bureau. WAGGGS attended:

(a) The Second Round-Table Meeting of UNEP Regional Youth Focal Points (Nairobi);

(b) The sessions of the general conferences of UNESCO, FAO, WHO and UNEP;

(c) The Child Development Conference (Kadoma, Zimbabwe);

(d) The Africa Regional Conference (Abidjan, Ivory Coast);

(e) The Global Assembly of Women (Florida, United States of America);

(f) The World Women's Congress (Florida, United States of America);

(g) The Conference for the Prevention of Drug and Substance Abuse (Manila);

(h) The meeting on successful and replicable approaches to adolescent health (Geneva);

(i) The NGO Consultative Meeting on the United Nations Decade for Disabled Persons (Vienna);

(j) The Collective Consultation of NGOs on Literacy (Paris and Cairo);

(k) The Collective Consultation of Youth NGOs (Bucharest and Beijing);

(l) The World Youth Preparatory Forum for UNCED (San José, Costa Rica);

(m) UNCED;

(n) The Literacy Conference (Benin);

(o) A schools' drug-abuse prevention seminar (Brisbane, Australia);

(p) The International Conference on Nutrition (Rome);

(q) The World Conference on Human Rights;

(r) The International Year of the Family NGO Forum (Malta).

/...

Cooperation with United Nations agencies

In September 1990, seven young WAGGGS representatives participated in the round-table meeting discussions on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The WAGGGS representatives to that meeting have since undertaken important follow-up work on the Convention on the Rights of the Child within their own countries.

Following a youth NGO round-table meeting, an action kit was produced by UNICEF. WAGGGS, in its capacity as a member of the Consultative Group of NGOs at UNICEF, was involved in drafting the chapter on environment for the action kit. The input of the WAGGGS team in Geneva in drafting the chapter was invaluable.

A joint WAGGGS/UNEP project entitled "Water is Life" has been undertaken. The "Water is Life" package comprises two volumes written by a WAGGGS member in collaboration with UNEP, a Water Badge scheme, a promotional "Water is Life" poster and a WAGGGS Water Badge group certificate. WAGGGS was among the recipients of UNESCO youth travel grants in 1992, receiving grants for two young leaders from Burundi and Rwanda. One young leader (Columbia) in 1992 and two young leaders (Lebanon and Philippines) in 1993 received grants from UNESCO to attend the "Youth in Action" programme.

WAGGGS was the recipient of a FAO grant for the publication of WAGGGS World Issues Series booklet entitled "Food and nutrition, a choice for life".

WAGGGS/UNHCR collaboration resulted in a refugee project, including a refugee training module, a World Issues booklet on refugees, a Refugee Badge project and the nomination of a group of young women to form a UNHCR-coordinated youth service team working with refugees in 1995. WAGGGS is forging new links with WFP.

Other relevant activities

WAGGGS produced a WAGGGS/United Nations information kit to help its member organizations to better understand the United Nations and encourage them to approach United Nations bodies in their countries or regions.

WAGGGS produces a series of community development booklets that address issues affecting the lives of girls and young women and provide basic information about issues, options for local projects, and further resource contacts and addresses. The series includes booklets on street children, AIDS, food and nutrition, trade in women, and refugees. The forthcoming issue will cover child exploitation.

WAGGGS publishes Our World News, a bi-monthly newsletter, in which a column is devoted to United Nations news.

/...

74. WORLD CONFERENCE ON RELIGION AND PEACE

(Category II)

Aims and purposes

The World Conference on Religion and Peace (WCRP) is dedicated to promoting cooperation for peace among the world's religions in the following nine programme areas, which closely complement United Nations organizational agenda and goals:

(a) Promoting religious tolerance;

(b) Assisting in conflict resolution;

(c) Working for disarmament;

(d) Developing peace studies and peace education;

(e) Encouraging equitable and sustainable development;

(f) Furthering human rights;

(g) Fostering the welfare of children and youth;

(h) Caring for displaced persons;

(i) Sponsoring environmental projects.

WCRP has an international secretariat in New York; 4 regional offices in South Africa, Europe, Australia and Japan; 30 national chapters in Africa, Asia, Europe and the Americas; and membership in 70 countries. Since 1990, a new regional (African) office has been established in South Africa and four new national chapters has been constituted, in Croatia, New Zealand, the Philippines and Sweden. Institutional membership has surged, with the addition of scores of national and international religious organizations, and individual membership has doubled.

Due to an increase in membership as well as in funding by religious institutions and sympathetic foundations, the WCRP operating budget has increased fourfold since 1990 and the organization has also been able to facilitate a number of specially budgeted projects in the fields of humanitarian relief, conflict resolution and religious cooperation for support of United Nations events, summits and international conferences.

WCRP is an active and founding member of the CONGO Committee for Freedom of Religion or Belief. In addition, there are a number of organizations that are either members of WCRP or work in close cooperation with WCRP that are in their own right NGOs in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, including the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs; Conference on European Churches; Franciscans International; Greek Orthodox Archdiocese; International Association for Religious Freedom; International Catholic Child

Bureau; International Federation of Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture; International Fellowship of Reconciliation; Lutheran World Federation; Muslim World League; Pax Christi International; Pax Romana; Wainwright House; and World Muslim Congress.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes, bodies and agencies

Since its establishment in 1970, WCRP has had a special relationship with the United Nations. In many programme areas, WCRP references its own organizational agenda to that of the United Nations.

In preparation for the World Summit for Children, UNICEF, in an effort to enlist active constituencies for children through religious communities, invited WCRP to convene a summit of religious leaders to establish an interreligious strategy for translating the goals of the World Summit into practical action for children. A conference was organized on the theme "The world's religions for the world's children" (Princeton, United States of America, 25-27 July 1990). Some 150 religious leaders from six continents attended. The conference was sponsored by UNICEF and staffed by WCRP. The WCRP Declaration and Action Plan adopted at the conference was translated into six languages and has been distributed around the world by both UNICEF and WCRP. Since then, two similar assemblies of religious leaders have been convened on child-related issues in cooperation with UNICEF, one for religious leaders from Africa (Harare, 1992) and another for religious leaders from Asia and the Pacific (Melbourne, 1993).

WCRP spent three years preparing for UNCED. In 1990, WCRP was a founding member of the North American Environmental Sabbath Committee of UNEP and was instrumental in the publication of Only One Earth, a sourcebook for NGOs and educators in preparation for UNCED. That work was supplemented in 1991 with the WCRP production of Religious Voices for Our Earth, for use during UNCED and beyond. WCRP was deeply involved in the four Preparatory Committee meetings for UNCED, with its Secretary-General serving as co-chair for the CONGO Planning Committee for UNCED. At the fourth Preparatory Committee meeting, WCRP, together with UNEP, sponsored a symposium on the theme: "Environmental ethics, equity and sustainable development". The Director of the North American Regional Office of UNEP was the keynote speaker of the event, which attracted more than 250 NGOs. WCRP convened a conference in Brazil just before UNCED on the theme "Religion's responsibilities for environment and development", aimed at helping world religious leaders to prepare themselves and their organizations for UNCED. Finally, WCRP organized the major interreligious gathering at UNCED itself.

During 1993, WCRP convened a Task Force on Ethical and Legal Issues in Humanitarian Assistance, which produced a document entitled "The Mohonk criteria for humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies". The Task Force was composed of experts in humanitarian assistance issues as well as individuals and staff from major relief NGOs, the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the International Court of Justice; UNICEF; the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, the Department of Peace-keeping Operations; the Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Finance; the Office of Legal Counsel and the Department of Political Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat; UNHCR; and

/...

UNIFEM. The Mohonk criteria make recommendations on the range of issues confronting agencies that are responsible for the delivery of humanitarian assistance when the introduction of military forces into complex emergencies complicates the implementation of the humanitarian mandate. The guidelines have been distributed to the United Nations, permanent delegations, non-governmental relief organizations, institutes of peace studies and religious communities by means of the WCRP network.

In addition to the above-mentioned activities, WCRP has dealt repeatedly with UNICEF, holding yearly programmes in commemoration of the Day of the African Child; UNESCO, holding a Global Ethic Programme at the Dag Hammarskjöld Library Auditorium in early 1994; UNHCR, providing humanitarian aid to former Yugoslavia in 1993; the office of the Secretary-General, coordinating religious responses to the Gulf crisis in 1990 and the Gulf war in 1991, and creating "corridors of peace" in Iraq in cooperation with UNICEF; the Centre for Human Rights of the United Nations Secretariat, monitoring compliance to the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief; and the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat, moderating the opening and closing sessions of the Forty-Fifth Annual NGO/DPI Annual Conference, as well as making a presentation at a morning session of the Conference and moderating the same day's afternoon session. Finally, WCRP national chapters around the world work on an ongoing basis to further cooperation with the United Nations system on the regional and national levels.

75. WORLD FEDERALIST MOVEMENT

(Category II)

The World Federalist Movement (WFM) (formerly the World Association for World Federation (WAWF))* is a non-profit, non-governmental organization working to strengthen the United Nations and the international legal system in order to create a more just and peaceful world. WFM works through an office in New York, an international secretariat in Amsterdam, 15 national organizations and members in some 30 countries. WFM is formally represented at the United Nations in New York and Geneva.

Summary of WFM activities

The WFM representative to the United Nations and other WFM staff have participated in the meetings of Economic and Social Council conferences and preparatory committees, the General Assembly, the Sixth Committee and the Charter Committee. The WFM representative sends out regular reports to its national organizations on United Nations resolutions and activities on current issues; meets with diplomats from the permanent missions of many countries, Secretariat officials and visiting WFM members; and works closely through meetings, correspondence, electronic mail and forums with other non-governmental organizations. The WFM international secretariat office in Amsterdam coordinates the activities of WFM national organizations.

Participation in United Nations meetings and conferences

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

WFM staff participated in meetings of the preparatory committee for UNCED as well as in UNCED itself. WFM organized and co-chaired the International NGO Task Group on Legal and Institutional Matters (INTGLIM), a coalition of several hundred NGOs from both North and South, which issued several mailings with information on UNCED. At the fourth meeting of the Preparatory Committee, INTGLIM and WFM hosted two luncheons for representatives of permanent missions and NGOs to discuss key UNCED legal and institutional issues, and gathered the signatures of 200 NGOs supporting the creation of the Commission on Sustainable Development.

Decade of International Law

At the invitation of the Secretary-General, WFM submitted recommendations for the programme of the Decade, which were published in full in the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Decade of International Law (A/45/430, 1990) and in summary form in similar reports in 1991 and 1992 (A/46/372 and A/47/384). WFM organized a network of scholars and NGOs interested in the Decade, and sent out several mailings and analyses related to the Decade. WFM sponsored round-table discussions with scholars and representatives of permanent missions on the following themes: (a) "Strategies for supporting the United Nations Decade of International Law" (November 1990); (b) Future challenges of the international legal system" (May 1990); (c) Strengthening the preventive role of the Security Council: innovations in law and practice" (April 1991); (d) "Strengthening the role of the International Law Commission during the Decade of International Law" (May 1992); (e) "The Security Council during the Decade of International Law: politics and law" (June 1992); (f) "Developing an international criminal jurisdiction during the Decade of International Law: problems and progress" (July 1992); (g) "An international criminal court: why now?" (1992); and (h) "Comparing ideas for the statute for an international criminal tribunal: the Security Council mandate" (March 1993). The discussions were published as reports and sent to permanent missions, scholars and NGOs.

---

* WAWF changed its name to WFM at its Congress in June 1991.

Implementation of United Nations resolutions calling for response by non-governmental organizations

WFM studied and supported a variety of United Nations resolutions, including those concerning the creation of an international criminal court; the Balkans Tribunal for Former Yugoslavia; the Commission on Sustainable Development; the United Nations Decade of International Law; strengthening United Nations peace-keeping operations; the programme of assistance in the teaching and dissemination of international law; the draft code of crimes against peace and security of mankind; and Charter Committee resolutions on strengthening the role of the United Nations.

Dissemination of information on the United Nations (articles, reports, programmes)

Distribution of United Nations and related material on, inter alia, the creation of an international criminal court; the draft code of crimes; the International Law Commission; security and peace-keeping operations; the selection of the Secretary-General; ICJ; United Nations reform; the Commission on Human Rights; the Commission on Sustainable Development; the Security Council; the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations; An Agenda for Peace; and disarmament.

Selected publications of the World Federalist Movement and its national organizations

The following is a list of selected WFM-related publications:

1. Proposal for a General United Nations System for Protection of the Environment (Norway, WFM, 1991). Preface by Gro Harlem Brundtland.
2. Walter Hoffman, ed. New World Order: Can It Bring Security to the World's People? (Washington, D.C., World Federalist Association, 1991).

/...

3. Earth Ideas. A Resource Guide for Parents and Teachers (WFM, 1992). Preface by Sir Peter Ustinov.

4. Dieter Heinrich, The Case for a United Nations Parliamentary Assembly, (New York, WFM, 1992).

5. Finn Larsen, Unity with Diversity, Federalist Essays (Amsterdam, Institute for Global Policy Studies, 1992).

6. Charlotte Waterlow, The Global Management of Basic Resources: Minerals, Energy & Food Production (London, Association of World Federalists, 1992).

7. Twenty-First Congress of the World Federalist Movement: Summaries of Speeches and Resolutions (Amsterdam, WFM, 1993).

8. Barbara Walker, ed. Uniting the Nations and Peoples: Readings in World Federalism (New York and Washington, D.C., WFM and World Federalist Association, 1993).

9. Toward Common Goals: Report of the Independent Commission on the Future of the United Nations (World Federalist of Canada, 1993).

10. Dieter Heinrich, The Future Begins Now: World Federalism in the 1990s (New York, WFM, 1994).

11. World Federalist News (WFM, issued three times a year).

12. Canadian World Federalists (Canada, issued quarterly).

13. World Federalist (United States of America, issued quarterly).

14. World Federalist Bulletin (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, issued quarterly).

15. Sekai Renpo Shinbun (World Federalist Newspaper) (Japan, issued monthly).

16. En Verden (One World) (Norway, issued annually).

Publications of the Center for United Nations Reform Education*

Recent Center publications include:

Lowell Ashby, The United Nations Economic Institutions and the Need for Restructuring (Washington, D.C., 1991).

---

* Educational affiliate of the World Federalist Association, WFM national organization in the United States of America.

Bryan F. MacPherson, An International Criminal Court: Applying World Law to Individuals (Washington, D.C., 1992).

Harris O. Schoenberg, We're Not Bananas! The Concept of "People" in the Principle of Self-Determination and Its Implications for the United Nations, Monograph No. 11 (Washington, D.C., 1993).

Estelle Siegal Perry, Streamlining the United Nations System, Part A. Wanted: A United Nations Personnel System that Works (Livingston, New Jersey, 1993).

Other publications

Related publications include:

1. The Federalist Debate (Pavia, Italy, issued quarterly), Altiero Spinelli Institute for Federalist Studies.

2. The Federalist (Pavia, issued quarterly), Fondazione Europea Luciano Bolis.

76. WORLD FEDERATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH

(Category II)

Introduction

The World Federation for Mental Health (WFMH), founded in London on 21 August 1948, is the world's oldest international non-governmental voluntary mental health association, representing professionals, consumers and volunteers. WFMH's purpose is to improve the quality of mental health services and protect the rights of persons defined as mentally ill. In addition to being in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, WFMH has official relations with WHO, PAHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNHCR and the ILO.

WFMH is incorporated in the United States of America. It is governed by an Assembly of Voting Members and an elected Board of Directors, with an appointed Secretary-General who functions as the Chief Executive Officer. There are 3,701 individual members and 274 member organizations (153 voting member organizations and 121 affiliate members). Among the Federation's more important projects are biennial world congresses (1993 in Tokyo, in 1995 in Dublin), regional conferences and the organization of World Mental Health Day, co-sponsored with WHO, which includes an international teleconference.

Selected activities

1990

WFMH signed a contract with PAHO/WHO to administer funds and co-sponsor the Regional Conference on the Restructuring of Psychiatric Care in Latin America (Caracas, 12-14 November 1990).

WFMH was also a participant in the following conferences and meetings: Eleventh session of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control (Vienna, 5-16 February 1990); International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees (Geneva, 15 March 1990); Informal Consultation on Quality Assurance of Mental Health Care (Geneva, 10-12 September 1990); Eleventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (Havana, 27 August-7 September 1990).

1991

WFMH participated in the negotiations leading to the adoption of General Assembly resolution 46/119 of 17 December 1991 on the protection of persons with mental illness and the improvement of mental health care.

WFMH was represented at the following conferences and meetings: Special session of the NGO Committee on UNICEF (New York, 19 February 1991); consultation of the NGO Committee on UNICEF on children in especially difficult circumstances (20 April 1991); Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice: international advisory, scientific and professional council meeting (Milan, September 1991); a meeting of the Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (New York, 8 November 1991); UNICEF: conference on television programming (Acapulco, 11-13 December 1991); ministerial meeting on the creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme (Versailles, 21-23 November 1991).

1992

On 14 October 1992, the WFMH Secretary-General and the Chairman of the WFMH International Committee on Refugees and Other Migrants (also Director of the Harvard Program in Refugee Trauma, a WFMH Collaborating Center) met in Geneva with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to discuss mental health issues affecting refugees.

Since March 1992, WFMH participated in the NGO planning process for the International Conference on Population and Development through its representation on the NGO steering committee in New York.

WFMH was represented at the following conferences and meetings: Global Coordinating Group for the WHO Mental Health Programme (Geneva, February 1992); United Nations Committee on Torture (Geneva, 27 April-8 May 1991); Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice: consultation on the right to restitution, compensation and rehabilitation for victims of gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms (Maastricht, The Netherlands, 10-14 March 1992); NGO Committee on UNICEF: conference on education for girls (New York, 21-22 April 1992); NGO group meeting on primary health care (Geneva, 4 May 1992); UNEP: 1992 Global Youth Forum (New York, 14-15 May 1992); WHO consultation on substance abuse (Geneva, 5 May 1992); Open meeting of the NGO Committee on UNICEF (Geneva, 18 May 1992); CONGO meeting on United Nations/NGO relations (New York, 5 August 1992); planning for the tenth anniversary celebration of the World Plan of Action on Ageing (New York, 30 September-2 October 1992).

1993

WFMH participated in the preparations conducted by the Commission on Human Rights for the World Conference on Human Rights, attending four meetings of the Preparatory Committee. At the NGO Forum (Vienna, 10-12 June 1993), WFMH submitted two joint statements with the World Association for Psychosocial Rehabilitation and Richmond Fellowship International on (a) the human rights of the mentally ill and their need for greater support, and (b) the indivisibility of health from human rights, especially for disabled people.

UNESCO, in conjunction with WFMH and the International Social Science Council, published Biomedical Technology and Human Rights, an examination of ethical problems by the WFMH Secretary-General.

In 1993, UNHCR, WFMH and the Harvard Program in Refugee Trauma signed an agreement for consultation on the mental health needs of refugees and worked on the preparation of a manual on the subject. On 8 September 1993, at the Forty-sixth Annual DPI/NGO Conference, the Secretary-General of the United Nations referred to the agreement between WFMH and UNHCR as a productive United Nations/NGO collaboration.

On 13 May 1993, a WFMH representative organized a full-day meeting of NGOs on mental health at United Nations Headquarters.

/...

77. WORLD FEDERATION OF THE DEAF

(Category II)

The World Federation of the Deaf (WFD) is an international non-governmental organization of national deaf associations. WFD objectives are to promote the human, social and linguistic (sign language) rights of deaf persons, and their full participation and equalization of opportunities in society; to encourage and support deaf people to establish and run organizations of their own; and to encourage those organizations to work for a better overall situation for the deaf community in each country. Key priorities are to strengthen the status of sign languages, and to increase educational opportunities for deaf persons and promote their access to information. In its work, WFD gives priority to deaf persons and their organizations in developing countries. During the period under review, a record number of 20 national associations of the deaf joined WFD as a member. The number of WFD ordinary members had reached 94 by the end of 1993. WFD increased its cooperation with the United Nations during the period under review.

The WFD President, General Secretary and management committee members had an audience on 10 January 1990 with the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna in order to introduce her to the deaf cause and to urge a more prominent status for the deaf cause in the United Nations Disability Programme. Joint meetings between WFD representatives (President, General Secretary and members of the management committee) and staff of the Office of the Special Representative for the Promotion of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons as well as representatives of the Disabled Persons Unit of the former Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Office at Vienna were held on 11 January 1990. The discussions focused on harmonizing each party's plan of action and strategies to provide the deaf cause with greater prominence in the United Nations Disability Programme and in the key United Nations documents under preparation.

A deaf leader from Kenya participated as a deaf expert at an expert meeting on alternative ways to mark the end of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (Järvenpää, Finland, 7-11 May 1990). The WFD President attended as a special guest and the WFD General Secretary as a resource person.

WFD stimulated its cooperation with UNESCO by initiating joint meetings, which were held from 1-4 February 1991 at UNESCO headquarters in Paris. At an audience with the Director-General of UNESCO, the WFD General Secretary and President introduced the Director-General to WFD policy on the education of deaf persons. Ways to cooperate and issues of common interest in education were discussed with the Assistant Director-General and with the staff of the UNESCO Special Education Programme. The possibility of organizing a conference on the bilingual education of deaf people was also discussed.

The United Nations was represented at the WFD World Congress (Tokyo, 5-11 July 1991), by a staff member who delivered a speech on behalf of the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna. The Director-General of UNESCO and other United Nations representatives also sent messages.

/...

The WFD General Secretary and a member of the WFD Bureau represented WFD at sessions of the United Nations Ad Hoc Open-Ended Working Group to Elaborate Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Disabled Persons, held during 1992-1993. WFD representatives focused on the recognition and use of sign languages and the promotion of deaf education and barrier free communication as issues of special importance for deaf persons that should be reflected in the standard rules.

The WFD President and a member of the executive board represented WFD at a United Nations expert meeting on the drafting of a long-term strategy to further the implementation of the World Programme of Action Concerning Disabled Persons (Vancouver, 26-29 April 1992). The WFD representatives focused on communication and the education of deaf people.

In 1992, the Secretary-General of the United Nations awarded WFD a testimonial in recognition of its dedicated service in support of the United Nations Programme on Disability.

The WFD President addressed the General Assembly using Gestuno at the extraordinary briefing held on 12 and 13 October 1992 in conjunction with the special plenary meetings. He requested the United Nations to include in its future documents measures that could provide barrier-free environments for deaf people.

WFD increased its cooperation with the ILO. The Director-General of the ILO gave the WFD President and General Secretary an audience in March 1993. Measures to promote the equalization of opportunities for deaf people in the labour market were discussed. Cooperation between WFD and the ILO was further discussed at joint meetings between WFD and the ILO Vocational Rehabilitation Branch.

The WFD President, General Secretary, executive board members and regional directors had a meeting with the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights of the United Nations Secretariat on 24 March 1993 in Geneva. The WFD representatives brought up the human rights aspects of deafness.

WFD representatives (WFD President, General Secretary, executive board members and regional directors) held discussions on 23 March 1993 in Geneva with the WHO Office of Rehabilitation on future cooperation in information distribution, community-based rehabilitation programmes and policy regarding cochlear implantation operations. A member of the WFD executive board participated in a WHO-NGO meeting on rehabilitation programmes, with particular reference to developing countries (Geneva, 2-3 November 1993).

UNESCO was represented at the International Conference on Bilingualism in Deaf Education (Stockholm, 16-20 August 1993), organized jointly by the Swedish National Association of the Deaf, University of Stockholm and WFD.

WFD was represented (President, General Secretary, executive board members, experts and exhibitors) at the NGO Forum of the World Congress on Human Rights.

/...

Representatives or observers of WFD attended United Nations meetings on disability held on a regular basis during the period under review, such as annual NGO consultative meetings and inter-agency meetings. Moreover, WFD regional directors or other representatives participated in United Nations regional conferences and consultations dealing with WFD interests. By the end of 1993, WFD had made available to United Nations bodies its newly published manual on how to establish and run organizations of deaf people. Funding for translating the manual into the official United Nations languages was received from United Nations sources. WFD informed its members at the United Nations Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Disabled Persons and provided information for the United Nations Clearing-house Database on Disability. WFD also focused on United Nations international days, years and decades, and increased its information exchange with the United Nations.

/...

78. WORLD FEDERATION OF UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS

General

The World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA) is an international non-governmental organization devoted entirely to supporting the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and promoting public awareness and understanding of the activities of the United Nations system. WFUNA member associations are established in all parts of the world, in countries of various political, economic and social systems and at different stages of development.

During the period under review, WFUNA membership increased to 82 associations (new members from developing countries). There has been no substantial change in sources of funding.

Participation in United Nations meetings

Attendance

WFUNA representatives attended all sessions of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Subcommission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities; several meetings of other functional commissions and regional commissions (mainly ECE and ESCAP); UNCED; the World Conference on Human Rights; and meetings of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Population and Development. Altogether during the period under review, WFUNA representatives attended 65 United Nations meetings, participating actively in the annual consultations between the Committee on NGOs and NGOs in consultative status and in the two round tables convened by the Chairman of the Committee in 1991 and 1992.

Statements

WFUNA made an oral statement, at the first regular session of the Economic and Social Council, on non-governmental organizations; at the substantive session of 1992, also on non-governmental organizations; at the organizational session of 1993, on institutional arrangements to follow up UNCED; and at the substantive session of 1993, on the review of arrangements for non-governmental organizations.

At a meeting of the Committee on NGOs, WFUNA made an oral statement on the re-examination of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV).

At the forty-eighth session of the Commission on Human Rights, WFUNA joined in a collective oral statement on racism and racial discrimination.

At the thirty-seventh session of the Commission on the Status of Women, WFUNA joined in a collective written statement on women in extreme poverty and the integration of women concerns in national development planning.

At the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights, WFUNA made a written statement on science, technology and human rights.

WFUNA also made an oral statement at the general debate of the Conference itself.

At a meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations, WFUNA made an oral statement on WFUNA projects.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

WFUNA has consultative and working relations with UNESCO, WHO, the ILO, UNICEF, WMO, FAO and other United Nations bodies. It also closely follows the activities of UNCTAD and UNHCR. During the past four years, WFUNA representatives attended 74 meetings organized by United Nations bodies.

Other relevant activities

The range of interests of WFUNA and its member associations includes the improvement of the functioning of the United Nations; the maintenance of international peace and security; disarmament; human rights; sustainable development; environment; and other crucial problems challenging the international community. This was reflected in WFUNA programmes on strengthening the role of the United Nations in furthering global security; environmental protection and sustainable development (Plenary Assembly 1991); global governance or global chaos (Plenary Assembly 1993); teaching about the United Nations; training programmes for leaders of United Nations associations (held in the United Republic of Tanzania and Mexico); regional cooperation (conferences were held in Senegal, Japan, India, Sweden and Cyprus); education for international understanding, peace and human rights; the arts; and philately.

Through communication/information services, WFUNA provides its members with United Nations documents that are difficult to obtain at the national level and urges them to reflect on major initiatives, such as the reports of the Secretary-General on an Agenda for Peace and on "new dimensions of arms regulation and disarmament in the post cold-war era". The WFUNA Issue Discussion Papers series, intended for use by UNAs and other NGOs, provides informed comment on key issues on the United Nations agenda.

As the main international NGO working in support of the United Nations, WFUNA has focused its attention on the preparations for the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations. In mid-1993, WFUNA urged its members to take the lead in the establishment of broad-based national committees, and at its Thirty-Fourth Plenary Assembly (November 1993), it adopted a programme for UN50 activities. The President of WFUNA is a member of the International Advisory Group for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations, which was established by the Secretary-General.

/...

WFUNA works to involve outstanding individuals, institutions and business organizations in an effort to consolidate and expand the pro-United Nations constituency. With a view to broadening its outreach and to developing an ongoing relationship with world leaders in business and industry, the WFUNA World Business Council for the United Nations was launched in 1992.

During the past four years, members of WFUNA leadership were received by the Secretary-General on several occasions, and other high-level consultations were maintained at United Nations Headquarters and in Geneva. At a working level, the WFUNA relationship with the Secretariat continued to be very fruitful. WFUNA cooperated with UNITAR, INSTRAW and UNPA, as well as the Department for Public Information, the Centre for Human Rights, the Centre against Apartheid and other sectors of the United Nations Secretariat, as necessary. Close cooperation was developed with the United Nations Secretariat in preparations for the fiftieth anniversary. Traditional excellent relations were maintained with NGO liaison officers in New York, Geneva and Vienna.

WFUNA continued to be active in CONGO. The Secretary-General of WFUNA served until autumn 1991 as President of CONGO, and in that capacity maintained liaison with the Committee on NGOs. The Secretary-General of WFUNA was a member of the CONGO Planning Committee for UNCED and a member of the Joint Planning Committee for NGO activities in connection with the World Conference on Human Rights.

WFUNA has been designated one of the Patrons of the International Year of the Family and received a testimonial to that effect.

/...

79. WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS

(Category II)

Introduction

The quadrennial period through 1990-1993 has been marked for the World Jewish Congress (WJC) by profound changes on the international scene. During that time, the national membership of the Jewish communities of WJC has grown from somewhat more than 70 to just under 90, following the breakup of the former USSR and the affiliation of the communities of most of the members of the Commonwealth of Independent States to WJC.

WJC has been concerned with the deteriorating human rights of its member communities, which have been exposed to the vicissitudes of conflicts, ethnic strife and the destabilization of populations in many areas of the world, particularly eastern and central Europe. WJC has also been preoccupied with the social deterioration occurring in those areas, which have experienced an alarming resurgence of anti-Semitism, xenophobia, intolerance and inter-ethnic tension.

As a result, during the period under review, the WJC purpose of seeking to secure the rights, status and interest of Jews and Jewish communities, as well as cooperation with all peoples on the basis of the universal ideals of peace, freedom and justice, has been pursued with even greater urgency.

As in the past, WJC has maintained its links with and information channels through the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, with concentration on the two principal human rights organs, the Commission on Human Rights and the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. WJC has continued to manifest its interest in the work of the human rights treaty bodies and to monitor the sessions of the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. It has followed with renewed interest the meetings of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination; the Committee on the Rights of the Child, following the entry into effect of the Convention on the Rights of the Child on 2 September 1990, in whose drafting WJC actively participated; and the Committee against Torture.

WJC has also been following closely the work of UNHCR, and has maintained a close liaison with its Geneva office both on matters pertaining to the international legal protection of refugees and on procedures for granting asylum.

Commission on Human Rights

WJC participated in the forty-sixth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions of the Commission on Human Rights, at which WJC made oral statements on the following subjects:

(a) Current status of the International Covenants on Human Rights and the effective functioning of bodies established under the relevant human rights instruments, under item 17 of the agenda of the forty-sixth session;

(b) Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief. WJC made statements on item 23 of the agenda at the forty-sixth session and on item 22 of the agenda at the forty-seventh session, and made an oral statement on item 22 of the agenda at the forty-ninth session;

(c) Measures to be taken against all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices based on racial, ethnic exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred, terror or systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms. WJC made a statement on item 21 of the agenda at the forty-sixth session;

(d) Rise of intolerance, discrimination, xenophobia, racism, racial, ethnic and religious hatred. WJC joined in a collective statement on behalf of 30 NGOs made at the forty-eighth session. WJC co-drafted the text;

(e) Implementation of the programme of action for the Second Decade against Racism and Racial Discrimination. WJC made a statement on item 16 of the agenda at the forty-ninth session;

(f) Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities. Under resolution 1990/45 of 6 March 1990 of the Commission on Human Rights, WJC submitted comments on the draft declaration to the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights. The WJC representative also participated in the working group on the drafting of the declaration at the forty-seventh session as well as at the inter-sessional working group of the Commission on the subject held in December 1991, which prepared the final text adopted by the Commission in its resolution 1992/16 of 21 February 1992 and subsequently by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/135 of 18 December 1992.

World Conference on Human Rights

WJC was represented at the three meetings of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights held in Geneva in September 1991, March and April 1992, and September 1992. WJC had previously submitted detailed proposals on issues for discussion at the World Conference. The WJC representative to the World Conference addressed the plenary on 18 June 1993. WJC also contributed to a discussion session organized by the United Nations Secretariat during the World Conference on the theme "Combating racism and racial discrimination - a quest for new strategies". In addition, acting through Member States delegations on the drafting committee of the Conference, WJC made various proposals for the elaboration of the Final Document of the Conference.

Throughout the reporting period, WJC made repeated representations to the thematic rapporteurs of the Commission on Human Rights, in particular the Special Rapporteur on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief.

Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

WJC took part in the forty-second, forty-third and forty-fourth sessions. At the forty-second session, the WJC representative made an oral statement on item 6 of the agenda, concerning the resurgence of incitement to hatred and violence on the grounds of race, religion or nationality.

At the forty-third session, the WJC representative made a statement on item 13 of the agenda, concerning the elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief.

At the forty-fourth session of the Subcommission, the WJC representative made a statement on item 5 (a) of the agenda, concerning measures to combat racism and racial discrimination and the role of the Subcommission.

Human Rights Committee (International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights)

Throughout the period under review, the WJC representative followed the work of the Committee and was present at its thirty-ninth, fortieth, forty-first, forty-second, forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-ninth sessions. The WJC representative had informal contacts with the Chairman and members of the Committee concerning the reports of certain countries examined by the Committee.

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

WJC followed the fifth through the ninth sessions of the Committee, examining the reports of countries submitted in compliance with the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The WJC observer had informal contacts with the Chairman and Rapporteur of the Committee concerning issues arising in particular country reports.

Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination)

The WJC observer in Geneva followed the thirty-eighth through forty-second sessions of the Committee and made informal representations to the Chairman and members of the Committee concerning several country reports.

Committee against Torture (Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment)

The WJC observer attended the fourth through eleventh sessions of the Committee and informally discussed certain features of individual country reports with the Chairman and members of the Committee.

WJC has continued to act in various other capacities to further the promotion and protection of human rights during the period covered by this quadrennial report, as follows:

(a) As Treasurer of the Congo Special Committee of International NGOs on Human Rights (Geneva), WJC acted as convenor of a steering committee to prepare a colloquium held in Geneva on the theme "Human rights doctrine and the limitation of State sovereignty";

(b) In the same capacity, WJC contributed to the efforts of the Joint Planning Committee of Non-Governmental Organizations for the NGO Forum that was held from 10 to 12 June 1993 as a precursor to the World Conference on Human Rights;

(c) WJC participated in a colloquy organized by CONGO in October 1990 on the theme: "Non-governmental organizations in a changing world and cooperation for peace";

(d) At the Eighteenth General Assembly of CONGO, WJC reported on the role of NGOs with regard to information presented to human rights bodies; possible reforms to human rights machinery in anticipation of the World Conference on Human Rights; the importance of elaborating a convention on freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief; extending the content of the 1981 declaration on that subject; and the need for decisive international measures to monitor and combat racism, intolerance and xenophobia;

(e) In February 1993, WJC formed part of a newly constituted NGO group on freedom of religion or belief, which met under the auspices of CONGO;

(f) WJC continued to take part as an observer in the meetings of a working group of the Commission on Human Rights on the drafting of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Following the entry into force of the Convention, WJC participated in a working group on international children's rights, which discussed the initial procedures of the newly constituted Committee on the Rights of the Child.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

WJC has continued to cooperate closely with the Geneva office of UNHCR on issues of international protection.

The WJC observer took part in consultations organized annually by UNHCR throughout the period under review.

WJC also attended the substantive sessions of the Economic and Social Council that were held in Geneva during the reporting period, paying special attention to agenda items relevant to human rights questions.

During the period under review, WJC representatives were in close contact with relevant officials of the United Nations Secretariat and a number of meetings were held between the WJC President and the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

80. WORLD LEISURE AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION

(Category II)

The World Leisure and Recreation Association (WLRA) was founded in 1956. WLRA is a world-wide, non-profit organization with members in over 50 countries on all the continents and is based in Sharbot Lake, Canada. To date, WLRA has two regional organizations: one for Europe based in England and one for Latin America currently based in Brazil. The feasibility of establishing an Asia and Pacific regional organization is presently being examined by members in the region. WLRA:

(a) Provides practitioners, educators and researchers with the opportunity to enhance the knowledge base and the management and delivery of leisure services world wide;

(b) Acts as a catalyst to that end by organizing international congresses, seminars, courses and study sessions;

(c) Through an extensive network of experts in all aspects of leisure, recreation and free time, makes word-wide expertise available to educational institutions, public and private agencies and other organizations;

(d) Supports the exchange of information, stimulates research and the development of leaders, and promotes work in areas of special concern to the United Nations.

WLRA was represented through its Vice-President for United Nations Affairs and other representatives, as observers, at the following meetings:

(a) Thirty-fourth through thirty-seventh sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women;

(b) Tenth session of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;

(c) Thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

(d) Thirty-third session of the Commission for Social Development. WLRA made an oral statement on item 4;

(e) World Conference on Human Rights. WLRA made an oral statement to the Main Committee on item 11;

(f) Seminar on the theme "Integration of women in development" (Vienna, 1991);

(g) Fourth NGO Consultative Meeting on Disability (Vienna, 1992).

WLRA requested permission to send an observer to UNCED, considering the importance for WLRA of the issue of environment and development. However, despite repeated attempts the request was unanswered and WLRA was therefore not represented at UNCED.

United Nations

Through active membership on various NGO committees in New York, Geneva, Vienna and Paris in the areas of its competence, WLRA cooperates with a large number of United Nations programmes. In addition to regular meetings, WLRA representatives actively participated in:

(a) NGO consultations in connection with the Commission on the Status of Women (1990 and 1991);

(b) NGO consultations in preparation for the Fourth World Conference on Women (as Rapporteur, 1992 and 1993);

(c) An NGO/UNICEF forum on the theme "Effective participation in local and global child development" (Kadoma, Zimbabwe, November 1991). WLRA presented a paper entitled "Integrating efforts on parents' education toward total child development";

(d) An NGO seminar on the disabled (as Rapporteur, 1991); an NGO seminar on the theme "Family and the environment" (1992). WLRA submitted a paper entitled "The family and the environment: leisure options";

(e) A world NGO forum to launch the International Year of the Family (Malta, 1993). WLRA presented a paper entitled "Recreation: a determinant of family cohesion".

As a member of the Board of the Vienna NGO Committee for the Family, WLRA actively participated in preparations for IYF and the NGO World Forum. WLRA, in cooperation with the IYF secretariat in Vienna, has also been collecting and editing family reminiscences and recipes for a publication to be issued as a contribution to IYF. A WLRA representative was presented with the IYF Testimonial Award in 1993 for its support to the United Nations IYF programme.

WHO

A WLRA representative attended an international symposium on the theme "Women, health and urban policies" (Vienna, May 1991).

UNESCO

WLRA's consultative status with UNESCO was upgraded to category B in 1991. WLRA representatives to UNESCO attended, as observers, the 1991 and 1993 UNESCO General Conference (Paris, 1991 and 1993), and took part in an NGO/UNESCO consultation on the theme "Basic education" (Cairo, 1992), and an NGO conference on the theme "Education and the family" (Paris, 1991).

WLRA activities in connection with UNESCO programmes included holding a workshop at the International Sociological Association Congress on the theme

"Leisure, recreation and development" (Madrid, 1991), which was recognized by UNESCO as an official activity of the World Decade for Cultural Development.

An international conference on the theme "Youth and leisure", which was held jointly by WLRA and the International Sociological Association's Committee on Leisure Research, was sponsored by UNESCO.

The WLRA World Congress on the theme "Leisure, tourism and the environment: issues for human development", which was held in Jaipur, India (December 1993), was recognized as an official activity of the World Decade for Cultural Development.

WLRA promotes United Nations conventions, resolutions, recommendations etc. that are relevant to its field of competence, through the work of its commissions,* task forces,* publications and educational institutions, and its organization of international conferences and seminars.

The WLRA International Centre of Excellence (WICE), based in the Netherlands, provides advanced courses in leisure, recreation and free time from a world-wide, cross-cultural perspective. To date, 40 graduate students from 20 countries, mostly developing countries, have completed the first two-year course.

The WLRA journal World Leisure and Recreation and its biannual Newsletter regularly feature articles on United Nations activities and are often oriented towards subjects of United Nations concern.

International conferences and seminars

WLRA organized and/or participated in the following:

(a) Second WLRA World Congress, on the theme "Leisure and tourism: social and environmental change" (Sydney, 1991);

(b) Third WLRA World Congress, on the theme "Leisure, tourism and the environment: issues for human development" (Jaipur, India, 1993);

(c) An International Seminar on the theme "Leisure education towards the 21st century" (Jerusalem, 1993);

(d) Fourth International Congress of the Asociación Latinoamericano para el Tiempo Libre y Recreación (ALATIR, WLRA's Latin American regional organization), on the theme "Economic development and the use of free time" (Puerto Rico, 1990);

---

* WLRA commissions cover (a) education; (b) research; and (c) management. WLRA task forces cover (a) women; (b) disability; (c) HIV/AIDS; and (d) information. Further details are available from WLRA on request.

/...

(e) Fifth ALATIR International Congress on the theme "National leisure trends" (Brazil, 1993);

(f) Seventh Triennial Congress of the European Leisure and Recreation Association (ELRA, WLRA's European regional organization), on the theme "Leisure and the new citizen" (Spain, 1992).

In 1992, WLRA launched a youth programme that addresses the important issue of youth and free time, in line with the draft world youth programme of action to the year 2000 and beyond; various consultations took place with officials of the United Nations Office at Vienna.

81. WORLD SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS

(Category II)

Introduction

The World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA) was founded in 1981 as the result of a merger of the International Society for the Protection of Animals, founded in 1959, and the World Fund for the Protection of Animals, founded in 1950.

WSPA aims to promote effective means for the protection of animals, the prevention of cruelty to animals and the relief of suffering to animals. This is carried out through international programmes of education and direct aid administered by WSPA's eight regional offices in Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Kenya, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

WSPA membership includes more than 300 animal protection organizations in over 70 countries, as well as tens of thousands of individual members; all are serviced through the regional offices. The WSPA publication Animals International is published four times a year in German, Spanish, French and English, and once a year in Portuguese.

Due to its status with the Economic and Social Council, WSPA receives requests for assistance from many member States on a variety of issues.

World Health Organization

In 1990, WSPA and the World Health Organization jointly published a 116-page book, Guidelines for Dog Population Management (WHO/ZOON/90.165). This book is widely distributed in developing countries, where large urban dog populations pose a continuing threat to human health through more than 100 zoonotic diseases transmitted from dog to man. Through this programme, WSPA has:

(a) Conducted veterinary training programmes in South and Central America to demonstrate safe, rapid sterilization techniques and population monitoring programmes for reducing urban canine populations, 1991 and 1992;

(b) Constructed a model animal shelter with a diagnostic clinic in Costa Rica (turned over to national organization in 1993) and provided funds to build another shelter in Colombia;

(c) Provided vehicles for animal control in Colombia (1993);

(d) Provided vaccines when the threat of rabies was imminent (Croatia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1992 and 1993);

(e) Brought delegates from central and eastern Europe to Berlin for World Health Organization training on zoonosis control (5-12 December 1993). This programme also included developing education programmes in eastern and central Europe.

Economic and Social Council

Member States looking for advice on animal-related issues often use NGOs listed with the Economic and Social Council. These countries are updating their legislation and need assistance.

In 1992, WSPA began a programme to assist Governments in eastern and central Europe. Staff experts have been working with government representatives from Romania, Poland, Slovenia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Ukraine and the Czech Republic to develop more effective laws.

In the area of economics/livestock production in November 1993 WSPA jointly sponsored a course in the economics of improved methods of transport and slaughter of livestock. Eighteen delegates from Governments in eastern, central and western Europe attended this course at the University of Bristol, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

United Nations Disaster Relief Office

Since its inception, WSPA has served as the only international NGO providing direct relief to animals affected by man-made and natural disasters. Member States are in direct contact with WSPA through the secretariat of the International Decade of Natural Disaster Reduction. WSPA is currently greatly expanding its International Disaster Programme and will be working closely with the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat.

Gulf War (1991)

At the request of Member States, WSPA advised and carried out the rescue and rehabilitation of oiled sea birds and marine turtles on the Saudi Arabian coast. WSPA administered the National Zoological Park upon the liberation of Kuwait City and set up a veterinary aid programme for affected livestock, camels and companion animals.

Western Samoa cyclone (1991)

WSPA sent a representative and a veterinarian, donated veterinary supplies, and aided livestock and pets.

Croatia hostilities (1991)

WSPA set up a programme to provide urgently needed veterinary pharmaceuticals and assorted equipment to the Government to aid animals affected by the hostilities.

Bosnia and Herzegovina hostilities (1992)

WSPA set up an ongoing network of distribution of urgently needed veterinary pharmaceuticals, food concentrates etc. to keep the remnants of the

/...

former government dairy/beef industry intact. WSPA also provided assorted supplies, equipment and vaccines to aid animals in Member States at the request of their ministers of agriculture. The United Nations Protection Force requested WSPA to remove a caged bear from an area under siege in Bosnia; the bear was tranquillized and temporarily relocated to Amsterdam until hostilities cease.

Lithuania, Hungary, Estonia and the Czech Republic (1992)

WSPA provided veterinary and livestock supplies.

La Coruna, Spain: oil slick (1992)

WSPA aided in the clean-up.

Shetlands: oil slick (1993)

Aided in assisting affected waterfowl.

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

WSPA environmental experts attended and participated in UNCED. The resulting resolutions have served as a framework for WSPA in considering its future programmes. In 1990, WSPA agreed to continue its three-year-old pilot education programme currently operating in the public schools of Costa Rica. That programme involves more than 500 teachers and 20,000 students and is a joint venture between WSPA and the Government of Costa Rica. The object of this much acclaimed pilot education programme is to develop a humane ethic in children that encompasses respect for all forms of life as described at UNCED. WSPA has received many requests from Governments in South and Central America that wish to develop a similar environmental education programme in their national public school systems.

82. WORLD UNION OF CATHOLIC WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

(Category II)

Aims

The World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations (WUCWO) has as its aim and purpose the advancement of women and the contribution of Catholic women to the ecclesiastical and lay communities. Founded in 1910, it numbers among its members 90 affiliated national organizations from 60 countries, representing all continents, and four affiliated international organizations. In the period under review, four new affiliations were welcomed, three from Africa and one from central Europe.

WUCWO is represented at United Nations Headquarters in New York, at the United Nations offices at Geneva and Vienna, and at the other United Nations bodies with which it has consultative status, namely UNICEF, UNESCO, FAO and the ILO (special list). The reports of its representatives and the exchange of information that is channelled through its headquarters office to national affiliates facilitate a coordinated information/action approach to issues of concern to the United Nations system.

Participation

WUCWO representatives attended the regular sessions of the Economic and Social Council, Commission on Human Rights, Commission for Social Development, Commission on the Status of Women, Population Commission, Subcommission on the Prevention of Discrimination, Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the UNICEF Executive Board, as well as meetings of the General Assembly, the executive Councils and general conferences of UNESCO and FAO, and selected sessions of the ILO annual conferences. In addition, WUCWO participated in the preparatory committees and relevant NGO planning committees for UNCED, the International Conference on Nutrition and the World Conference on Human Rights, as well as the first two meetings of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Population and Development and the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development. WUCWO has been intensively engaged in preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women through the Commission on the Status of Women, acting as the Preparatory Committee, and through NGO Planning Committee consultations and regional meetings. Other conferences in which WUCWO participated included a conference on popular participation in the recovery and development process in Africa (Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, 1990), the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (Paris, 3-14 September 1990) an OAU/UNICEF conference on aid to African children (Dakar, 1992) and an FAO regional conference (Accra, 1992).

Statements

Oral and written statements, which are often submitted jointly with other non-governmental organizations, have death, inter alia, with the right to

/...

development; women and men in family life; elderly women; environment; food security; traditional practices affecting women; the International Year of the Family; women and men in partnership; gender stereotyping in the media; women's health; limit and flexibility of working hours; support for women farmers; nutrition education; discriminations affecting women and their status; racial discrimination; elimination of the exploitation of child labour; sexual violence against children; sale of children; child prostitution and pornography; extreme poverty and human rights; families and strategies of development; ratification and implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; rape as a war crime; prohibition of land mines; violence against women; women's unpaid work; access to planning and decision-making at all levels; and implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

United Nations-related activities

WUCWO maintains commissions on human rights, the family, and development cooperation; an international committee that deals with representation at the United Nations and its agencies; and working committees on AIDS and on the environment. Regional conferences for member organizations were held on technology and human reproduction (Europe, 1990), the family (North America, 1991 and Asia and the Pacific, 1993), and environment (North America, 1993).

WUCWO participates actively in the NGO committees on, inter alia, ageing, human rights, narcotics and substance abuse, sustainable development, status of women, women refugees, women and employment, family and shelter and the homeless as well as in the alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Advocates for African Food Security, and the NGO committees on UNICEF and FAO and their subcommittees.

WUCWO served on the Board of CONGO from 1988 to 1991.

Priorities

The priorities chosen by WUCWO for special attention and action by member organizations in the period under review were AIDS, the elimination of violence against women and children, efforts to overcome poverty in all its forms, and environment. Pertinent activities undertaken by member organizations, in addition to the regular dissemination of information and mounting of awareness campaigns, included the following:

(a) Human rights: providing education, especially for rural women; conducting programmes to counter sex tourism and traffic in persons; and providing training on laws affecting human rights;

(b) Family: holding seminars to link the family to various other issues of United Nations concern, with an emphasis on the above-mentioned priorities; assuming chairmanship of the NGO Committee on the Family in New York; and participating in leadership of the NGO Forum on the Family and in the

/...

preparation of a statement submitted to the General Assembly that launched IYF (6 December 1993);

(c) AIDS: providing training in family health programmes; providing aid, care and counselling for AIDS victims; adopting AIDS orphans; funding a convalescent home for sick children; and initiating special programmes on HIV/AIDS prevention for youth;

(d) Violence: providing shelters for battered women; establishing child protection programmes; conducting workshops on all types of violence against women and children; and mounting campaigns for the rights of women and children as well as of families;

(e) Environment: establishing sensitization programmes; mounting tree-planting projects; promoting energy-efficient stoves; monitoring industrial pollution; conducting courses on the environment; preparing guidance manuals for families on home health and environmental sanitation ("primary environmental care"); and publishing leaflets and action kits;

(f) Poverty: establishing revolving funds and credit cooperatives; holding seminars on methods of increasing food production; and providing training in small-scale entrepreneurship and family economic management;

(g) Other: promoting child immunization and child survival campaigns; providing financial assistance to safe drinking water programmes; launching income-generating projects; and funding maternal and child health clinics and projects.

Affiliates are sent information literature on United Nations decisions and programmes, on UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNESCO, FAO and the ILO, and on cooperation with the United Nations system. Specific documents, publications and other materials issued by organizations or bodies of the United Nations system are sent to affiliates involved in a particular subject or activity. WUCWO representatives to the United Nations send regular reports to its headquarters, and make special presentations to annual meetings of its Board when subjects of particular concern are chosen for discussion and action.

Publications

The WUCWO Newsletter, published quarterly in English, French and Spanish, disseminates information on the United Nations and the issues with which it is concerned. Recent issues of the Newsletter have dealt with AIDS, single women, violence against women, indigenous peoples, migrant women, and the family and IYF. WUCWO representatives participated in studies leading to a publication on health in prisons, in cooperation with the editors of Women and Literacy (JUNIC/NGO Group on Women and Development); they also participated in the preparation of UNESCO/NGO publications on the family and education, and on cultural development.

83. WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE

(Category II)

Introduction

The World University Service (WUS) is an international non-governmental organization focusing on education, development and human rights. WUS comprises a network of national committees in 40 countries in Asia and the Pacific, Africa, Europe and North America, and Latin America and the Caribbean, bringing together members from the academic community (academics, administrators and students) with other sectors of civil society in national and international programmes.

WUS seeks:

(a) To resist all forms of interference in the freedom of study, teaching or research, and to project the WUS vision of the social responsibility of the university, in the context of a holistic vision of education;

(b) To harness the resources of the academic community in strengthening civil society through educational programmes that stimulate popular participation and self-reliance, promote human rights and combat gender discrimination.

WUS works in five main areas, as described below.

Major programmes

Education and refugees programmes

These seek to provide educational opportunities for victims of discrimination and persecution, and consist primarily of humanitarian assistance in the form of scholarship programmes for refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa and in Latin America and the Caribbean.

In this area, an important development has been the new programme in the Commonwealth of Independent States, which WUS started in early 1992 to enable African, Asian, and Latin American and Caribbean foreign students that lost governmental support with the disintegration of the former Soviet Union to continue or terminate their studies. Special study grants were given in 1992 and 1993 to 1,500 students studying in the Russian Federation, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Belarus and Azerbaijan. In cooperation with the CEPES/UNESCO office in Bucharest, WUS is also assisting 150 students in Romania who are in a similar situation.

Programme for human rights in the educational sector

The programme aims to promote the right to education, monitors and promotes academic freedom and university autonomy, and defends and promotes the human rights of members of the academic community.

This programme has expanded considerably during the period under review. Volumes I and II of Academic Freedom Report, an annual WUS survey on academic freedom and educational rights in selected countries, were published and widely distributed. The quarterly bulletin WUS and Human Rights has continued to appear on a regular basis. Several training workshops on human rights issues are under preparation and are planned to take place in 1994 and 1995.

Education and women programme

This programme endeavours to provide education and training opportunities to women, promote gender awareness, and support research initiatives on gender and related issues.

The issue of women and education was fixed as one of two priority areas for WUS action during the period 1988-1991. During 1992 and 1993, a regional education programme for the development and participation of women in Latin America and the Caribbean was formulated. The year 1993 saw the first WUS postgraduate course on the human rights of women. The course covered the international human rights system and its relevant instruments, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and various gender issues were discussed in depth, including reproductive rights, women under Islam, violence and women, refugee women, and women's rights and democracy. Also in 1993, a postgraduate course on the theme "Gender relations, education and development" was drawn up in cooperation with the Chilean Quakers' Service; the course is scheduled for 1994 in Santiago and will cover an introduction to gender studies; gender-based planning in the third world; women's economic, political and social participation; psychology and gender; gender and education; women and gender in development; and women and education for development.

Academic cooperation and exchange programme

This programme aims to discuss and reflect on the role of the university in contemporary society, to promote a critical scientific culture that contributes to social change, and to enhance academic cooperation that links universities and NGOs involved in education with social movements. Several seminars have taken place during the period under review, mostly in Latin America.

University and Education for All (EFA) programme

The programme strives to analyse the shortcomings in the provision of education to achieve EFA, to mobilize the academic community in additional activities for EFA, and to empower organized groups of civil society through joint university/NGO education activities.

Conceptual framework of WUS

Two declarations adopted by WUS provide the conceptual basis for the organization's views on the essence of the university and on broader educational issues: the Lima Declaration on Academic Freedom and Autonomy of Institutions of Higher Education, adopted by the WUS General Assembly in 1988, and the New

Delhi Declaration for a Holistic Vision of Education for All, adopted by the WUS General Assembly in 1991.

Affiliation

WUS is a long-standing member of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA). Since 1993, WUS has enjoyed observer status with the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights of the Organization of African Unity.

Participation in United Nations conferences/meetings

WUS participated very actively in the NGO forums at UNCED and at the World Conference on Human Rights. Together with the International Council and the Latin American Council for Adult Education, WUS co-organized the major event on education and environment at the UNCED NGO Forum and was heavily involved in drafting NGO proposed amendments to the UNCED final document and in formulating the NGO treaty on environmental education for sustainable societies and global responsibility. Within the framework of the NGO Forum on Human Rights, WUS organized a meeting on the right to education together with two other international NGOs, the International Organization for the Development of Freedom of Education and the International Union of Students. At the World Conference itself, WUS delivered a statement on educational rights and human rights education on behalf of 25 NGOs.

WUS is also actively preparing at the national, regional and international levels to participate in the World Summit for Social Development and the preparatory process for the Fourth World Conference on Women, including participating in regional NGO consultations and meetings of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference.

Participation in initiatives of the specialized agencies

WUS is actively participating in the UNHCR/NGO Partnership in Action (PARINAC) initiative. The WUS regional coordinator for Latin America and the Caribbean, on behalf of the NGOs accredited to UNHCR, co-chaired a meeting in Caracas. The WUS regional coordinator for Asia and the Pacific participated in a meeting in Kathmandu and the WUS regional coordinator for Africa participated in a meeting in Addis Ababa. WUS representatives will attend a conference in Oslo in June 1994.

WUS is co-convener of the UNHCR/NGO Working Group on Refugee Education, which meets in Geneva.

Participation in subcommissions of the Economic and Social Council

During the period under review, WUS participated regularly in the deliberations of the Commission on Human Rights and the Subcommission on

/...

Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. WUS submitted several written and oral statements on the issues of the right to education and academic freedom.

The WUS international secretariat participates regularly at the meetings of the Subcommittee on the Status of Women and its working group on the NGO Forum on Women.

/...

84. WORLD VETERANS FEDERATION

(Category I)

Aims

The World Veterans Federation (WVF) aims to promote international peace and security by the application of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to defend the spiritual and material interests of veterans and victims of war, and to establish permanent relations among their organizations and encourage international cooperation and understanding.

WVF's geographical range has increased from 53 to 65 countries, with the admission of national associations in Angola, Cyprus, Hungary, Mozambique, Poland and Taiwan Province of China in 1990; the Czech Republic, Slovakia and the Sudan in 1991; and Croatia, Romania, Slovenia, South Africa and Ukraine in 1993.

Numerous resolutions supporting the United Nations and its activities have been adopted at WVF statutory meetings and have been widely publicized and supported by member associations in their respective countries.

United Nations interest in WVF and its activities was demonstrated on several occasions during the period under review, in particular by the representation of the United Nations at WVF meetings, as follows:

(a) At the Forty-Eighth WVF Council Meeting (Bangkok, November 1990) marking the forty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, the Executive Secretary of ESCAP attended a special session on the theme "Four decades in support of the Charter of the United Nations";

(b) At the Twentieth WVF General Assembly (Helsinki, October 1991), the Executive Secretary of ECE, the Secretary-General's Special Representative for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, read a message from the Secretary-General, and a former Commander-in-Chief of UNIFIL spoke on United Nations peace-keeping forces at a special session on the theme "Psycho-social effects of war and the maintenance of peace";

(c) At the International Conference on War Veterans in Face of Changes in Central and Eastern Europe (Warsaw, September 1992), the Special Representative for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons was in attendance.

/...

Participation in meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings

Commission for Social Development

WVF attended the thirty-third session of the Commission and has informed the United Nations Secretariat that it will participate in the preparation and holding of the World Summit for Social Development.

Commission on the Status of Women

At the thirty-fourth session of the Commission, WVF submitted a statement (E/CN.6/1990/NGO/2). WVF attended a Commission seminar on disabled women (Vienna, August 1990). At the thirty-fifth session of the Commission, WVF made a statement on refugee and displaced women and children. At the thirty-sixth session of the Commission, WVF submitted two statements prepared by its Standing Committee on Women under the priority themes of equality (E/CN.6/1992/NGO/14) and development (E/CN.6/1992/NGO/13). WVF also participated in the NGO consultation preceding the session.

ECE

WVF attended the Third Working Group on Rehabilitation Engineering (Trebon, Czech Republic, May 1992).

ESCAP

WVF attended the forty-sixth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions of ESCAP, as well as the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Social Welfare and Social Development (Manila, October 1991).

ESCWA

WVF representatives to ESCWA have discussed with the Executive Secretary of ESCWA the work of WVF and its cooperation with ESCWA.

Other cooperation and participation in United Nations programmes, bodies and specialized agencies

United Nations Secretariat

The WVF Secretary-General made an oral statement to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session during the celebration of the completion of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, and attended the sessions of the Third Committee during its discussion of standard rules for the equalization of opportunities for disabled persons at the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly.

WVF participated in a United Nations expert meeting on the Decade of Disabled Persons (Jarvenää, Finland, May 1990); meetings of a working group on the standard rules (Vienna, September 1991, May 1992, and September and October 1992); in an expert meeting to define a long-term strategy on disabled persons to the year 2000 and beyond (Vancouver, April 1992); and in inter-agency meetings on matters related to disabled persons (Vienna, 1991 and 1992).

In addition:

(a) WVF is a member of the Planning Committee for NGO Activities in Relation to the Fourth World Conference on Women;

(b) WVF participated in the work of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights and attended the World Conference itself;

(c) WVF attended a Centre for Human Rights/NGO Committee on Human Rights satellite conference (May 1993); two NGO/Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat annual conferences on the themes "Peace, justice and development: ingredients for an emerging world order" (September 1991) and "Social development: a new definition of security" (September 1993);

(d) WVF was a member of the NGO Planning Committee for UNCED and participated in UNCED itself;

(e) WVF participated in a United Nations mission to Belarus (January 1993), in legislation for the war disabled and disabled persons, and in UNDP fact-finding missions to former Yugoslavia to assess needs, supplying information at the request of the Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and Disabled Persons.

FAO

WVF attended the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh FAO Conferences, as well as sessions of the FAO Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes October 1993).

ILO

WVF attended the seventy-seventh, seventy-eighth and eightieth sessions of the International Labour Conference.

WHO

WVF attended the forty-fourth, forty-fifth, and forty-sixth World Health Assemblies, as well as regional committee meetings (Washington, D.C., September 1991; Copenhagen, September 1990 and September 1992 and Athens, September 1993; New Delhi, September 1990, Kathmandu, September 1992 and New Delhi, September 1993; and Tokyo, September 1991 and Manila, September 1993). WVF also attended WHO discussions on rehabilitation in developing countries (Geneva, 2 and 3 November 1993).

UNESCO

WVF attended the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions of the UNESCO General Conference, as well as the twenty-third NGO Conference on UNESCO (June 1992) and a UNESCO working group on children in armed conflicts (December 1993).

UNHCR

WVF attended annual meetings of the UNHCR Executive Committee.

UNICEF

WVF attended meetings of the NGO Committee on UNICEF.

UNCTAD

WVF attended the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries.

Other relevant activities

In consultations during the period under review with officials of the United Nations Secretariat, the Secretary-General cited WVF action in support of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on the situation of the Mediterranean region; his visits to Cyprus in March and August 1990, during which he had discussions with veteran association leaders, senior officials and the representative of United Nations peace-keeping forces in the north and south; the WVF International Conference on Peace and Security in the Mediterranean (Taormina, Italy, December 1990); and the WVF missions to Israel, Jordan and Syria, in May 1991, and to former Yugoslavia in October and November 1991. The Secretary-General also discussed WVF participation in the World Summit for Social Development.

A major WVF activity in 1993 was the preparatory work for the Sixth WVF International Conference on Legislation Concerning Veterans and Victims of War (Lisbon, March 1994).

/...

85. WORLD VISION INTERNATIONAL

(Category II)

Introduction

World Vision International (WVI) is a partnership of organizations working to achieve transformational development in the lives of poor children, their families and communities in over 65 countries. The largest WVI programmes are in community development, although WVI also implements relief and rehabilitation programmes in a number of countries. The largest community development programmes are situated in India, Ethiopia and Brazil; the largest relief and rehabilitation programmes, in Mozambique and Cambodia. WVI is a member of CONGO.

Conferences

UNCED

A WVI representative attended one session of the Preparatory Committee for UNCED in New York and one session in Geneva. Ten WVI representatives attended UNCED. All national WVI offices received regular information on the UNCED process and outcome, and were encouraged to call upon their Governments to support the agreements that emanated from UNCED, including providing increased funding for sustainable development and ensuring an important role for the Commission on Sustainable Development.

IYF

Two WVI representatives attended the NGO Forum on IYF (Malta, December 1993); one WVI representative participated in IYF meetings held in Vienna.

World Conference on Human Rights

One WVI representative attended a session of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference held in Bangkok. Three representatives attended the World Conference itself, and one of them made an intervention on behalf of the rights of girl children.

World Summit for Social Development

One representative attended the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit.

Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

A WVI representative attended the Conference.

INCD

Two WVI representatives attended an INCD session in Geneva in 1993; several representatives attended regional meetings in Africa.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes

United Nations Children's Fund

The WVI President had several meetings with the Executive Director of UNICEF to discuss mutual concerns, including the problem of land-mines and the impact of war on children. A WVI representative of the organization served on the NGO Committee on UNICEF. A WVI representative worked with UNICEF staff in Geneva on issues related to the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. A WVI representative has also worked regularly with UNICEF on the issue of AIDS orphans and children with AIDS.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The WVI President met with the Executive Director of UNHCR to explore areas of common concern. WVI representatives worked in cooperation with UNHCR programmes in such countries as Cambodia, Mozambique, the Sudan and Kenya.

Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat

The WVI President met with the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs to discuss a number of issues, including the problem of land-mines and the need for improved coordination in complex humanitarian emergencies. A representative participated regularly in the briefings for NGOs that have been held in New York.

United Nations Development Programme

Representatives of WVI participated in training seminars organized by UNDP in several countries.

World Health Organization

A representative of WVI participates in regular WHO meetings as part of the accredited relationship with WHO. The WVI Director of International Health worked with the Global Programme on AIDS and other WHO initiatives. The WVI Director of International Health attended the World Health Assembly in 1993 and 1994.

World Food Programme

Representatives of WVI have collaborated with WFP in operational programmes of food distribution utilizing WFP resources that were carried out in the Sudan, Angola, Mozambique and the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

/...

Other activities

Operational collaboration

A recent survey of national offices indicated that many WVI programmes benefit from United Nations system programmes, particularly through such bodies as UNICEF and UNDP. Benefits included funding for local operations and a significant number of training opportunities.

Participatory rural appraisal

A representative of WVI conducted several training sessions in PRA that were attended by government and United Nations personnel in different parts of India.

UNDP/World Bank Water Sanitation Programme

Several representatives of WVI have benefited from training programmes offered by this collaborative agency.

Rights of the child

Many WVI offices endorsed the Convention on the Rights of the Child and participated in national activities in support of government ratification of the convention. WVI staff have continued to work with local NGOs and UNICEF representatives on mechanisms for strengthening the enforcement of the provisions of the Convention. A WVI representative has participated in each of the annual NGO executive meetings in Geneva that review progress on the implementation of the Convention.

Global Environment Facility

Representatives from WVI have participated in several meetings for NGOs to consult with staff from GEF. World Vision offices have attended updated briefings that focus on implementation of the GEF agenda.
